The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,475.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 1st March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.	
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	8
,, Carwar	2	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore	3	,, Madras	14
,, Cannanore	4	,, Cocoinada	16
,, Calicut	4	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Beypore	4	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Tuticorin	6	Arrive Calcutta	20
,, Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 28th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st February, 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on MONDAY, the 7th March. For Freight apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Fine A I Iron Ship SLIEVE DONARD has nearly engaged two-thirds of her CARGO, will have quick despatch. She has been docked and cleaned her bottom. For Freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship OCTAVIA, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Barstow without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.
16th November 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The first Steamer, the APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	......	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	......	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	......	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:
First Class.............£13 | Second Class.............£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SHIP BRITISH SCEPTRE.—To Consignees of CARGO who have not already sent Boats alongside, NOTICE is hereby given, that unless they at once do so, the Captain will without further delay, land the Goods at their expense.

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

GREAT PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, 26TH FEBRUARY

MADAME HENRIQUES
IN HER
GREAT PRINCIPAL EQUESTRIAN ACT.

THE TWO LITTLE BOYS,
FRANCIS AND WILLIE,
AS THE INFANT ACROBATS,
Aged Six and Seven years of age, decidedly the most interesting Children in the Profession.

THE GREAT LUPROIL BROTHERS,
IN THEIR ASTONISHING ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE
ON THE
HOROZONTOLITE AND HIGH TRAPEZE.

Most Sensational Act of the Age,
Mr. STEBBIN
IN HIS
CLASSIC POSTURING ACT
With His Graceful Children.

Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,
SON OF
THE RENOWNED HILLIER,
WILL PERFORM
THE GREAT TRICK AND DANCING HORSE
"GREY LEG."

WILSON
PETTINGILL
CHALKER
AND
HENDERSON
IN
THE GRAND EQUESTRIAN, ACROBATIC
AND
GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE.

This Grand Combination of Talent appears under a new and
SPACIOUS PAVILION,
Brilliantly illuminated, comfortably seated, capable of seating three thousand persons.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be engaged from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Box, containing five Chairs	Rs. 20
Reserved Seat in Box	,, 5
Dress Circle	,, 4
Stalls	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open 8-15; commencing at 9 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Equestrian Director............Mr. FRANK STEBBIN.
Manager and Proprietor............Mr. E. H. HARVEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY 1870.

THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

GRAND DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE ENTERTAINMENT,
IN WHICH THE
STAR MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY
WILL APPEAR.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Musical Drama, entitled,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude (for the second time in Bombay) with H. J. Byron's Burlesque of the

MAID AND THE MAGPIE,
OR
THE FATAL SPOON.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

On MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY 1870,
THE MINSTRELS
Will again appear
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

On TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH 1870,
The Great Historical Play of
ROB ROY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISS WADDY DEERING.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—VEHAR WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the VEHAR WATER MAIN will be CLOSED for REPAIRS on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

C. THWAITES,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 25th Feb. 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TALBOT, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Oughton at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.,
Agents of Captain.

Bombay, 25th February 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—In order to provide the public generally with accommodation on board a vessel from which the Regatta on 3rd March may be conveniently witnessed, the Superintendent of Marine has kindly allowed H. M. Hulk Semiramis to be made use of for the purpose, and she will be moored close to the Flag Ship (ss Dacca).

Refreshments supplied by Mr Hammond will be procurable on board on payment. Application for Tickets of Admission on board for Ladies and Gentlemen should be made to Captain BREBNER, H. M. Dockyard.

JAMES RANKEN,
E. DOERING,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th February 1870.

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT under the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country—

1. An OVERSEER for the KOLHAPOOR STATE. Salary Rs. 150, to rise gradually to Rs 250. The qualifications required for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be expected, and at least 10 years' practical experience on works.

2. An OVERSEER for the MEERUJ STATE. Salary Rs. 80, to rise gradually to Rs. 100. Qualifications as above, and five years' practical experience.

Candidates should apply personally, if possible, either to J. HART, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Captain R.E,
Executive Engineer, Kolhapoor.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapoor, 22nd February 1870.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 8th March at 3 o'clock P.M.,

1st To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect a new Director.

3rd To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 8th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 24th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley has adjourned the hearing of the application on behalf of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association for a further Call of Rs. 20 per share on all the Contributories of the abovenamed Association until MONDAY the 7th day of March 1870 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 21st day of February 1870.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

Under the distinguished patronage of the Officers and Employés of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

MISS WADDY DEERING
Begs respectfully to intimate to her Friends and Patrons that her
BENEFIT
is fixed to take place on
TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 1st,
When will be produced (the 1st time in Bombay, with entirely new Scenery, Dresses and Appointments)
THE ROMANTIC SCOTTISH DRAMA OF
ROB ROY,
With all the original Music, supported by the entire strength of the Company.

Box plan at SOUNDY'S.

Tickets to be had between 10 and 1 of Miss WADDY DEERING, at the Theatre.

OFFICE STATIONERY;
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

BLUE OR CREAM LAID FOOLSCAP PAPERS,
In packets of 5 quires each.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SUPERFINE PLAIN, per quire As. 12, per ream.	12 8	14 0
FINE PLAIN, per quire As. 8, per ream	8 0	9 0
SUPERFINE BLUE LAID, plainly ruled, per quire As. 14, per ream	13 8	15 0
SUPERFINE BLUE LAID, ruled for accounts, per quire Rs. 1, per ream	14 8	16 0

BLUE OR CREAM LAID OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

	Cash.	Credit.
No. 1.—Measuring 10¼ by 4¼ inches, for deeds and official documents, per hundred	1 12	2
,, 2.—Measuring 8¾ by 3¾ inches, for foolscap folded twice, along, per hundred	1 8	1 12
,, 3.—Measuring 7 by 4 inches, for foolscap folded twice, across, per hundred	1 4	1 8
,, 4.—Ditto ditto, super. do.	1 8	1 12

BLOTTING CASES,
In best French Morocco.

	Cash.	Credit.
FOOLSCAP FOLIO, measuring 14 by 9 inches, each	4 8	5 0
Ditto, with lock and key, each	7 0	8 0
DEMY FOLIO, measuring 16 by 10 inches, each	5 8	6 0
Ditto, with lock and key, each	9 0	10 0

STATIONERY FOR STUDY OR CABINET USE AS USUAL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BORDEAUX WINES.

Received direct by ship "Amanda" and "Atlantique."

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Petit Medoc, vintage 1858, a sound light "Breakfast" Wine .... Quarts per dozen.	11 0	12 8
Medoc, vintage 1851, a superior "Breakfast" or "Cup" Wine .... Quarts per dozen.	14 8	16 0
Saint Jullien, vintage 1849, a good Dinner Wine .... Quarts per dozen.	21 8	24 0
Chateau Margaux, vintage 1848, the finest Claret imported .... Quarts per dozen.	32 0	36 0

SAUTERNES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Barsac, vintage 1861, a light delicate sound Wine .... Quarts per dozen.	21 8	24 0
Haut Sauternes, vintage 1861... Quarts per dozen.	24 0	27 0
Do. Do. vintage 1858, a very superior Wine .... Quarts per doz.	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Chablis (white), vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate Wine .... Quarts per doz.	18 8	21 0
Chablis, vintage 1858, of superior bouquet and body .... Quarts per doz.	25 0	28 0
Pomard (red), a superior full-bodied Wine, with rich bouquet and flavour .... Quarts per doz.	25 0	28 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MAITLAND is authorized to use the signature of our Bombay Firm, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., from this date.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART, & Co.

Liverpool, 1st February 1870.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1s. in the £ sterling, will be paid on and after 1st March.

WILL. STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator

19 Rampart Row, 21st February 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the WURKULLAY BARRIER CANAL. There are two brick tunnels in lengths of 300 and 700 yards respectively. The open cuttings leading up to them consist of 4 sections, respectively 1½, 1, ½, ¼ miles in length, with an extreme depth of 60 and a mean of 20 feet. The cubic contents being 1¾ million yards more or less.

Contractors competent and willing to tender for the whole or any part of the work can obtain further information by applying to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND REDUCTION OF FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo an ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place. Additional Mixed Trains will also leave Grant Road for Surat and all intermediate stations at 8-30 A.M., and Surat for Grant Road and intermediate stations at 8 A.M. The Through Trains will be accelerated. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all stations. The Third Class Fares will be reduced to 3 pies per mile, between all stations except such as are situated between Veraur and Bulsar, and those will be reduced also in the course of the month, or as soon as new tickets can be supplied, when the three pies rate will become general.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTENSION of the Railway between BHEER and SOHAGPORE will be OPENED for Passenger Traffic on and after TUESDAY, 8th March, and that the extension through from Sohagpore to Jubbulpore will be opened for Passenger Traffic on and after FRIDAY, 1st April.

From that date the arrangements for through booking of Passengers who will travel in through carriages between the principal Stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian Railways will come into force.

The times of Trains and further particulars as to the through booking and other arrangements will shortly be published.

The Fares and all information can be obtained of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY the 8th March next, the EXTENSION from SOHAGPORE to JUBBULPORE will be OPENED for Goods Traffic only, and from that date the arrangements which have been made for the through Booking and Invoicing of Goods and Merchandize Traffic of all descriptions between all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian Railways will come into force.

The rates and all information can be obtained from the undersigned

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X of 1866, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

UPON reading the Affidavit of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that the amount due for dividends, at the rate of seven Rupees per Share, now payable to Shareholders entitled to dividends from the abovenamed Bank, not claimed on or before the First day of March next, be paid into the hands of the Accountant of this Honourable Court, to abide the further order of the Court. And I lastly order that notice of this order be given by Advertisement in the local Daily Papers.—Dated this First day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

MANISTY AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL, on behalf of James Ranken, one of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, who gives Notice of the desire of the said James Ranken to resign the Trust, I do order that the said James Ranken be permitted to resign his office of Trustee from and after the 11th day of March next; and I do further order and direct that GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON, the remaining Trustee of the said Estate, be permitted from and after the said 11th day of March next to do and perform all further matters and acts required to be done in connection with the said Estate.—Dated this 24th day of February 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the Estate of Premchund Roychund.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL, on behalf of James Ranken, one of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, who gives Notice of the desire of the said James Ranken to resign the Trust, I do order that the said James Ranken be permitted to resign his office of Trustee from and after the 11th day of March next; and I do further order and direct that ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, the remaining Trustee of the said Estate, be permitted from and after the said 11th day of March next to do and perform all further matters and acts required to be done in connection with the said Estate.—Dated this 24th day of February 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Estate of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865, and of the Estate of DOLUTCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, lately trading in Bombay in his own name; and in partnership with Hurgovandass Pranjeewandass, Pranjeewandass Hurgovandass and Gopalrow Bulwant, under the name and firm of Hurgovundass Pranjeewandass & Co.; and in partnership with Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass, Hurgowandass Pranjeewandass, Gopalrow Bulwant, Nahalchund Mokumchund, Dewchund Hemchund, Bai Somee Pranjeewandass and Lulloobhoy Pranwullubdass, under the name and firm of Pranjeewandass Hurgowandass & Co.

Upon hearing Mr. Rimington, Attorney for the abovenamed trader, and upon reading the petition of the said trader and Prothonotary's Certificate certifying the filing of the Final Account of the Trustees herein hereunto annexed and marked A and B respectively, and also upon reading a copy certificate of the Trustees already filed in this matter hereunto annexed marked C, I do order that the said trader be discharged under the provision contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on SATURDAY the 26th day of February now next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and I do further order, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the Jami-Jamshed" and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 25th day of January 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Dolutchund Hookumchund.

A FLOWER, FRUIT, and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held at the VICTORIA GARDENS between the 9TH and 15TH of MARCH 1870.

The following Prizes will be awarded:—

FOR FLOWERS.

		Rs.
1	For the best collection of Roses in pot (not less than six varieties)	25
2	Ditto ditto cut Roses	20
3	For the best collection of Caladiums in pot (not less than fifteen varieties)	50
4	Ditto ditto second best	25
5	For the best collection of Exotics introduced during the last four years by Exhibitors	50
6	For the best collection of Ferns raised by Exhibitors	30
7	Ditto second best ditto	20
8	For the best collection of Orchids raised by Exhibitors	30
9	For the best collection of Naturalized Exotics	50
10	For the best collection of Jungle Flowers	50
11	For the best collection of Geraniums	25
12	Ditto Ditto Begonias	25
13	Ditto Ditto Chrysanthemums	25
14	Ditto Ditto Phloxes	25
15	Ditto Ditto Petunias	25
16	Ditto Ditto Verbenas	25
17	For the best show of Mignonette	20
18	For the best collection of common Bombay Flowers in pot (not less than fifty pots)	100
19	For the second best do. do.	50
20	For the best collection of Evergreens in tubs (not less than fifty tubs)	50
21	For the best Bouquet of cut Flowers	25
22	Ditto ditto second best	15

FOR FRUIT.

		Rs.
1	For the best basket of Oranges	R 100
2	For the second best do	50
3	For the best basket of Grapes	100
4	For the second best do	50
5	For the best show of Pine Apples	75
6	For the best basket of Limes	25
7	Do Custard Apples	25
8	Do Guavas	25
9	Do Pomegranates	25
10	Do Citrons	25
11	Do Peaches	25
12	Do show of Plantains, large	25
13	Do do small	25
14	Do Pumaloes	25
15	Do Melons	25
16	For the best show of Fruit exhibited by any Bombay Market-dealer or Gardener	250
17	For the second best do	150
18	For the third best do	75

FOR VEGETABLES.

		Rs.
1	For the best basket of Peas	50
2	Do Cauliflower	50
3	Do Beet	50
4	Do Celery	50
5	Do Deccan Potatoes	50
6	Do Mahableshwar do	50
7	Do French Beans	25
8	Do Broad Beans	25
9	Do Cabbages	25
10	Do Nohl Kohl	25
11	Do Jerusalem Artichokes	25
12	Do Onions	25
13	Do Carrots	25
14	Do Radishes, English	25
15	Do do. Native	25
16	Do Cucumbers	25
17	Do Parsley	25
18	Do Brinjals	25
19	Do Gourds	25
20	Do Lettuces	25
21	Do Yams	25
22	For the best show of country Herbs by any Bombay Market-dealer or Gardener	100
23	For the second best do.	50
24	For the best show of Vegetables of all sorts by any Bombay Market-dealer or Gardener	250
25	For the second best do.	150
26	For the third best do.	75
27	For the best show of English Vegetables grown by any Soldier	150
28	For the second best do.	75

Applications for space to be made to the Secretary, at the Town Hall, not later than the 1st of March next.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned.

Exhibitors will not be charged any fee for Exhibiting.

The names of the Judges will be hereafter published.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1870.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to	6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to	34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do do chased	15	to	30
	do do enameled	16	to	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to	30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to	30
	do Collar Studs	8	to	10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to	15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Cloths to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours,

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the remaining Assets of the Bank. Particulars can be ascertained at the Office, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NOWROJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN wishing to secure places on WATSON'S BUILDING for the NIGHT of the FIREWORKS can do so at the following rates:—

Roof and Top Floor places............Rs. 10 each.
Third Floor do. .... 5 ,,

Separate Rooms can be had for Families and Private Parties.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Mr. NANABHOY PANDURUNG is the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Firm carried on in Bombay under the Name and Style of Messrs. Balcrustna Sitaram and Co., and that no one except the said Nanabhoy Pandurung has authority to sign for or on behalf of the said Firm of Messrs. Balcrustna Sitaram & Co.

NANABHOY PANDURUNG.

Bombay, 24th February 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 7th March 1870 and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (coir and Europe), Boats' Masts, Yards, Iron Brass and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Tanks Iron and other Stores returned from Abyssinia. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION,
&c., &c.
FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation)—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E. ASHLEY, } rance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Limited).

THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—The PROPERTY of this Company is now available for the LANDING and STORING of almost every description of Merchandize at reduced rates, of which a revised Tariff may be had on application.

The Timber Depot is ready for the reception of Logs, and Boards and Planks will be landed at the Bunder. The new road from the Mount Road to the Timber Depot, which will be available in about a month, is being constructed for the special convenience of the Timber trade.

For the landing and storing of Coals the property is very advantageously situated, having communication by good roads with all the Steam Mills, which, with one or two exceptions, are at a less distance from this Bunder than from any of the other Bunders in Bombay.

Every facility will be rendered by the Company's Assistants at the Bunder in furthering the prompt discharge of Boats, and careful attention will be given to the interests of all persons landing articles at the Bunder.

Steam Cranes are available for the landing of Machinery and heavy packages at moderate rates.

Special arrangements will be made where a large area is occupied for storage purposes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

Rs. 3 only.

GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS; by Captain Thoyts.

"A work indispensable to all Probationers studying for the Examination."

To be obtained at Messrs THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
,, ,, CHESSON AND WOODHALL, } Poona
FELL AND SONS, }

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice and best selection of the following MILLINERY, which can be had at a moderate price:—

Ladies' and Girls' Hats and Bonnets, of the latest fashion.
Boys' Hats, ditto.
Satin and Sanssenet Ribbons, of various colours and sizes.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, of all colours and sizes.
Also other Fancy Goods.

D. CURSETJEE, Milliner.

No. 28, opposite the Oriental Bank.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils. Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves............ 1-8 ,,

JOONUS TYEB,
Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9 Meadow Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto ,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,, 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	,, 25 0	...
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 42 0	17 0
,, ,, MARCOBRUNNER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 26 0	14 0
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,, 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	,, 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	,, 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

SHERRIES.

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	,, 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ORDERS for BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD, of last October brew, are now being registered by the undersigned. First shipment due in April.

Bombay, 22nd February 1870. LYON & Co.

BOTTLED BEER, specially brewed for India by Jeffrey & Co., of the Heriot Brewery, Edinburgh. To be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, at Rs. 4-8 per dozen Quarts, and Rs. 3 per dozen Pints. LYON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16	,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	,, 14	,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,,	,, 16	,,

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at............Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard............per doz. Rs. 18
Baune .... ,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts............Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts............Rs. 36 Pints............Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry............Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active. General inquiry for Land shares at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	4,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,535
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,025
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,740
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	690
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	190
900	,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,315
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,340

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	[illegible]	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	500
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	850
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	700
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,900
22	2,500	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£20	23.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.*	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	790
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	44
5	3½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	3
			East India Bank's	15—1
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6⅞
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5½
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	530
3,500	2,400		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅝
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅝
China	60 Do. do	221

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills ... 6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ... 112½
Five per cent ... 108
Four per cent ... 95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 102½
[illegible] ... 102
[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... 102
[illegible] ... 102
[illegible] Loan House Rate ... 107
Do. Do. Market Rate ... 102½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible] ... Rs. 10-5
[illegible] ... ,, 10-4
[illegible] ... ,, 290
[illegible] ... ,, 230
[illegible] ... ,, 203
[illegible] ... ,, 106-1
[illegible] ... ,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ... ,, 16
Australian Gold ... ,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 25.

O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Beypore.

Sheringham, Ensign, 1st Royals, to appear before medical board, from Cannanore.

White, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Cannanore.

Mills, Lieutenant, (The Royal Regiment), to appear before medical board, from Cannanore.

Watts, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Moberly, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Madras.

Atkinson, Captain, 1st Royal Regiment, on sick leave, from Wellington.

Gordon, Major General, on leave, from Poona.

Hume, Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, on leave, from Poona.

Parish, Major, British List, on duty, from Delhi.

Carr, Lieutenant, (The Buffs), on duty, from Dugshai.

Trueman, Captain, Sappers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Cramer, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 25.

Harrison, Ensign, attached to 19th Regiment, on duty, to Bhooj.

Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Regiment, on medical certificate to England, (to-day.)

Theobald, Captain, Brigade Major R. A., on leave, to Kirkee.

Atkinson, Captain, 1st Royal Regiment, on duty, to England, (on the 28th instant.)

Trueman, Captain, Sappers, on leave, to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH FEBRUARY.

London... Cotton ... £1 17s 6d. Nom.p.ton
London... Cases ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d
London... Seeds ... £1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool Iron Ships Cotton ... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool Myrabolns & Coir bdls £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Liverpool Seeds ... £0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre..... Cotton ... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
Havre..... Coffee ... Nominal
Overland...Steamers ... £3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China - Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
China - ,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
China - Sailing Ships ... Nominal
Calcutta .. Salt ... Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ... 8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Cornwallis	Brown	Newcastle, Nov. 14.
25	Apis (s)	Bernich	Trieste. Jan. 31.
	Western Belle		Liverpool, Oct. 7.
	Lady Macdonald		London, Oct. 9.
	Acacia	Henderson	Sunderland, Sept. 16.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Bhownuggur, Feb. 24

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Anna Henderson	Henderson	Ganjam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Barque Amanda, Petit, to Coconada.
Ship Java, Bergstrom, to Rangoon.
Ship Rohilla, Dougall, to London via Havre.
Ship Asiana, Selkirk, to Cochin.
Ship Mic Mac, Robinson, to Rangoon.

The ship Apis, to Liverpool via Suez Canal, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20, James Livesay ......Harvey ....Liverpool, Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20, Clan Alpine (s) — — —
Hindoostan (s) — — —
Ivanhoe — — —
Martaban — — —
Cambay — — —
Andaman — — —

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

889 Agamemnon, George—Elmstone, Whitwell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1288 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Arethusa, Lamont—John Farrar & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H B. Touche & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1594 Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
1219 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Leed—W. Nicol & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1531 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1349 Teviotdale, Nicol—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1215 Thetys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.
1434 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

468 Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.
995 City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
1200 City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.
571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
679 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1009 Rohilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

666 Shepperton (s), Cooper—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1332 Bulwark, Kelley—W. Nicol & Co.
1401 Cordillera, Berry.
1197 Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson.
422 Jane Avery—W. Nicol & Co.
872 Java, Beegtram—The Captain.
1324 Juventa, Hallams—Lawrence & Co.
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.
1177 Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell.
1092 Napoleon III., Gillespie—Blay & Mackintosh.
1665 Van Berg, Fessenfeldt—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
708 Zulette, Lewis—Martin, Young & Co.
905 Zuleika, Thomson.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2010 China (s), Mails 26th February.
1473 Krishna (s), Bonfellow—B. B. S. S. Co. 28th Feb.
1909 Golconda (s), Coleman—Mails 5th March.
2201 Sumatra (s), White. Mails 12th March.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1123 Calypso (s), Cole—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sails 15th March.
1408 Leith (s), Barnetson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sails 28th Feb.
680 Leverington (s), Clark—Volkart Brothers.
2095 Nubia (s), Wilkinson. Sails 8th March.

MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1800 Afrique (s), Roland—Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. 2nd March.

FOR NEW YORK.

989 J. P. Wheeler, Harris—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu (s), Babot.
1374 Mauritius (s), Curry—Robinson & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1579 Asia (s), Patterson—B. I. S. N. Co
1286 Kodabux, Row.
1300 Ticonderoga, Holland.

MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

558 Atlantic, Grimand.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

362 Amanda, Petit—Blackwell & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

795 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
799 Cingala, Neilson—Coupland & Co.
504 Jessie Jamieson, Bell—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

772 J. P. Smith, Hutchinson—G. F. Pim & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

966 Tangier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1201 Gunga (s), Child—Hajee Zenel Abadeen.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

294 Bhowanuggur, Fiadrshud—Rahimon Allybhoy.
H. M. Nymph (s), Meara.

FOR BUSSORAH.

381 Violette, Wilson.

FOR BOSTON.

962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

510 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

92 A. R. Hydroos—Nacoda.
91 Aguia, Santos.
272 Amy Warwick, Belbin—A. A. Cadur.
494 Camilla, Minto—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
660 Coromandel, Dow.
989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
325 Futteh Lilla—Nacoda.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
816 Ismail, Jones.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Rustomjee Framjee.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—Dinshaw & Co.
648 Mozuffer, Landrais.
65 Shawool, Homid—Mella Cassim.
538 William Stewart, Cock—Stenhouse & Co.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

569 Viscount Canning (s), Fredrickson.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1185 Madras (s), Perrins.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

Dacca (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.
H. M. Dryad (s), Colomb.
H. M. Forte (s), Heath.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Dalhousie.

NOT FIXED.

1197 Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.
861 Ambrose, Connell—John Farrar & Co.
1236 Annie Frost, Brodie—Blackwell & Co.
1288 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
594 Auriga, Ronaldson—W. Nicol & Co.
1396 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
700 Birkby, Garrett—Stenhouse & Co
750 Black Prince, Sadler—Coupland & Co.
1996 Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.
1266 British Consul, Raymont—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1285 British Flag, Mills—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1447 British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bigg & Co.
2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
1872 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
810 Cameo, Benson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1391 Canute, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
318 Carl, Engstow—Volkart Brothers.
936 Cashmere, Kingman—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
711 [illegible]
956 Clarendon, Davis—Pallonjee Framjee & Co.
298 Dioscurion, Wagner.
1245 Eastern Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
704 Eleutheria, Botchart—W. Nicol & Co.
776 Elizabeth Oastle, Glaize—Coupland & Co.
1213 Erminta, Shield—John, Farrar & Co.
488 Fros B'jorn—G. S. King & Co.
995 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.
904 Frederick, Armstrong—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
533 G. R. Mosle, Duck—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1499 Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1241 Gloucestershire, Lyle—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
1328 Hahnemann, Milligan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1598 Houghton Tower, Murray—Finlay, Scott & Co.
724 Inverness, Donkin—W. Nicol & Co.
1450 Isabella Kerr, Kerr—R. Angus & Co.
627 J. L. Hall, Blosley—Remington & Co.
910 Jane Leach, Brown—Finlay, Clark & Co.
975 John Temperley—Stenhouse & Co.
1176 Jorawur, Wingate—W Nicol & Co.
447 Juanita, Atkinson—The Captain.
932 Kate Winifred, Starkey—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
729 Kennington, Colquhoun—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Lammershagen, Georgensen—Knoop & Co.
1174 Leaping Water, McNabb—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckie—G F. Pim & Co.
1 38 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1182 Magdala, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
1108 Malta, Harries—The Captain.
1109 Marathon, Davies—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1196 Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.
484 Moorhill, Stirling.
950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Long—L. A. & A. Co.
1180 Queen of the Lakes, Scobie—R. Angus & Co.
783 Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
1458 Royal George, Hogg—Owen & Okell.
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
1288 Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
457 St. Michael, LeMee—H. A. Noor Mahomed.
398 T. B. Oard, Walker.
847 Talbot, Ougham.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
579 Thames, Patterson—The Captain.
1745 The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee.
516 Tropique, Bannefor.
334 Triton, Rochett—Volkart Brothers.
1152 Tythonus, Creen—Ewart, Latham & Co.
416 Victor, Cederginst—The Captain.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1125 Wolfville, Coulter—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
786 Yokohama, Blunt—P. & O. S. N. Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th March, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ... March 4

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packets, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	8-30 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

FLEMING—COLLIS—January 5th, at Amblecote Church, John H. Fleming, Esq., C. E., formerly of Carwar and Calcutta, to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. B. Collis, Esq.

LYELL—LATHAM—February 21st, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, James Carmichael Lyell, to Kate Harriette, eldest daughter of George Latham, Esq., C.E.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

HOLLAND—February 11th, at Madras, Helen, wife of Major T. W. Holland, Bengal Staff Corps.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BECK—February 18th, at Saharunpore, the wife of Mr. John J. Beck, H. M.'s Inland Customs, of a son.

CRASTER—February 18th, at Agra, the wife of Captain W. R. Craster, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LINDSAY—HARRIS—February 18th, at Lahore, by the Rev. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Alexander Hadden Lindsay, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, 3rd son of the late Colonel Martin Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders, to Isabelle Mary Frances, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Philips Harris, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

TRITTON—February 4th, at Secundrabad, suddenly, after a few hours' illness, William Cleveland, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tritton, aged 5 years and 9 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

AMONG the recent papers published by the Punjab Government in Selections from the Records, is Dr. Adam Taylor's "Sanitary Survey of Villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal." Our readers are aware that irrigation has long been charged with the production of disease, especially fever. Five and twenty years ago the sufferings of the irrigated districts on the Upper Jumna were attributed to the irrigation, and on inquiry it was found that spleen disease afflicted as many as 75 per cent of the population in some villages, and that the average rate was 50 per cent. Naturally the question arose, was irrigation worth its cost, providing its cost really included items like these? The question recurred again in 1867; twenty years after Dr. Dempster's startling report, it was held desirable that a fresh inquiry should be instituted, and Dr Adam Taylor, with the sanction of the Governor General, was directed to prosecute the work in 1867-68. He did so, extending his inquiries alike into the irrigated and unirrigated districts, and he has embodied his experience in a well arranged and valuable report.

The net result of the inquiry is that irrigation *per se* does not cause or aggravate disease, but that irrigation may, and in the special case under examination does intensify the evils which everywhere, with few exceptions, spring from swamps and undrained lands, from filth and impure water. In short, if irrigation is allowed to augment the natural sources of malaria, then disease of a malarial type will, as a rule, be found to rage with greater virulence. Whether districts be irrigated or not the effects are generally constant where the causes are similar and unqualified by any saving peculiarity. So that irrigation of itself is only indirectly responsible for additional sickness, but its indirect action goes such a long way that the keenest attention to the possible causes of evil should be paid by all engineers in charge of irrigation works. Thus, what do we find in the Western Jumna Canal? First, that it obstructs the natural drainage of the country, thereby favouring the creation of jheels and swamps; next, that it is above the level of the soil in many places, and that percolation from its banks adds to the water in the land; finally, that, in some way, "reh" or salt efflorescence is largely produced in many tracts near the canal, and the consequence is that the disease in the irrigated villages exceeds that in the unirrigated. On this we have to repeat our remark that the causes in both are similar. "I invariably found," says Dr. Taylor, "that stagnant swamps, with reeds, vegetation in abundance, a spring level near the surface, extensive flooding by irrigation such as is used in rice cultivation, produced pallor of complexion, languor and depression of manner, stunted and shrivelled forms in the inhabitants of villages in their close proximity, and *there* also were the complaints of fever most loud, and the percentage of spleen disease highest; moreover these observations apply not only to irrigated, but to unirrigated districts." And we may add that these observations are fully borne out by the detail recorded in the report and appendices. Where canal villages are comparatively free from disease, what do we find? Light soil, absence of swamps, natural drainage and *deep* wells. It is the water above the surface and close to the surface that breeds malaria. Nevertheless there is no rule without exceptions. The nearness of water to the surface is not in all cases unhealthy conditions. "Water is so near the surface in the tract called Tirwal in Hushiarpur and in that named Darrap in Syalkote," writes Sir Donald Macleod, "that it sometimes rises above the surface in springs—while the soil is in consequence necessarily so, moist, that sugarcane of excellent quality is produced in abundance without artificial irrigation, yet both these tracts are singularly healthy." And he rightly concludes that it is the excess of water resulting from the present conditions of the canal, an excess which produces jheels, swamps, saturation, saline efflorescence, redundant vegetation, and consequent poison in the water as well as the atmosphere, that is the main cause of disease. The remedy, expressed in a general term, is drainage; get rid of the over-supply of moisture; restore the natural outfalls; neutralize malaria, where you cannot destroy it, by planting screens of trees; and fill up or otherwise abolish the pestiferous swamps. All this it is more easy to recommend than to execute; but the lessons taught by the experience of this remarkable example should not be neglected by those in charge of irrigation works large or small.

Of course side by side with the mischiefs flowing from the causes described there are other causes even more difficult to eradicate. The chief of these is the filthy habits of the people. These are so well known, and so painfully experienced by every European dweller in the land, that we need not enter into them. Dr. Taylor justly says that "the attempt to produce anything like proper ventilation or conservancy in a native village is a task requiring greater power than that which enabled Hercules to clean the Augean stables, and wisdom deeper than that which produced the laws of Solon;" and, in his despair he limits his suggestions to one—that the steeping of flax in proximity to human dwellings be prohibited. Then again, he found that "the wells of many villages were in a filthy state. They were often excavated in hollows, or in clayey ground in which the water spilt by the women and others cleaning their utensils and drawing water, lay and putrified, causing a stench that was unbearable;" remarks that apply with nearly as much force to parts of Bombay as they do to the canal villages of the Jumna. If any one doubts it, let him nose about the flats, walk through the dhobies' ground, or inspect the washing places. The whole air is tainted.

Dr. Taylor thinks it would be "difficult, if not impossible, to cut a canal so as to avoid all sources likely to be dangerous," and that therefore "irrigation must be expected even under favourable circumstances to be attended with a certain increase of sickness." But he also finds that the benefits outweigh the evils; and, rightly remarking that the sum of his report cannot be taken as a description of the invariable result of the presence of an irrigating canal, he thus proceeds—

> "Despite the ill fame which it possesses, for all the natives are aware of the sickness prevalent in irrigated districts, and in the Bhangir, Khadir and Jheel villages would direct me to the canal land to seek for disease of the spleen, and would state that almost all the cases that they had among themselves were contracted by people visiting relations in the latter, a statement confirmed by actual observation as well as by the evidence of others who had paid attention to the matter; I say, despite this ill report, the abundance of the means of life is greater in its power of increasing the number of the population, than the sickness has been in diminishing it."

Then he states from returns supplied him that in Rhotuck and Hissar the population had decidedly increased, and adds—"The satisfactory result abovementioned is caused by the abundance generally produced by irrigation; attracting wealthy immigrants, conjoined perhaps with the power of resistance to epidemic disease enjoyed by people in comfortable circumstances and above the depressing effects of poverty. It is impossible to believe that a population suffering to a considerable extent from a malady of a debilitating nature, having a depressing action on all vital functions, especially on that of reproduction, should possess prolific power in excess of that enjoyed by one abounding in health and vigour; however, be that as it may, the fact is quite sufficient proof of the utility of canal irrigation, and to show the utter folly of attempting to do away with it. The state of some tracts it is true are so bad that the population must be on the decrease: of these I unfortunately could not obtain the census returns, but they are but few, and the effort should be made to cure *their* ills without destroying the prosperity of others."

The publication of this valuable report, and it circulation throughout India, will no doubt attract the attention of engineers and civil and sanitary administrators, and thus lead to the prevention of some evils and the gradual mitigation of those already existing.

THE head-quarters of the 2nd Battalion of the 1st, the Royal Regiment, arrived in Agra on the 21st inst.

THE officers and men of the Galatea were to give a vocal performance last night at the Italian Opera-house at Calcutta.

A CONTEMPORARY mentions that Colonel Evelegh, C.B., well-known for his excellent services in Oudh during the mutiny, has been appointed a Deputy Controller under Sir H. Storks.

THE Secretary of State has, says the "Englishman," commented in complimentary terms on the good results of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton's administration of the State of Cooch-Behar.

THE liquidators of the "Albert" have telegraphed to their agents in India that the time during which premia may be received subject to return to policy-holders has been extended by the Court of Chancery from the 31st December last to 31st March next.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD will, it is said, leave Calcutta on the 20th of next month for Bombay, where he will meet his successor, Lord Napier of Magdala. Colonel Lumsden will accompany His Excellency to this presidency, and return with Lord Napier.

AKYAB seems to be as badly infested with dogs as Constantinople itself. According to the local paper, the number of those animals in the bazaar is supposed to exceed 10,000. They have become such a nuisance that the magistrate has issued an order to kill all those found straying without an owner.

A POONA contemporary has been informed "that the Government of India has telegraphed to the Government of Bombay to proceed with the unfinished work at the new Council Hall, Poona, and it is expected that the building will be completed by the end of April." How remarkably kind of the Government of India. But why should its sanction be needed at all for such a work?

WE learn that orders have been received altering the destination of the following troops from Khangaon to Akola, where they will receive H. E. the Viceroy on the 3rd of March:—The 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieut.-Col. Dowker, from Hingolee; the Battery of Contingent Artillery (No. 1 battery) under Major Chamier, from Aurungabad; and the head-quarters and wing of the 4th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Colonel Wyndham, from Ellichpoor. One company of the 4th Infantry proceeds to Khangaon to form a guard of honour on the occasion of the opening of the state railway by H. E. the Viceroy.

THE death of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Ash Windham, K.C.B., Colonel 46th Foot, and Commanding the Forces, British North America, of Redan and Lucknow reputation, has been reported by telegram from England, and the giving away of another regiment is in the hands of the Duke of Cambridge. By this death Major General Lord W. Paulett, C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Foot and Adjutant-General of the Army, receives promotion to Lieut.-General,; Colonel Sir John Jones K.C.B., Inspecting Field Officer, Liverpool District, becomes a Major-General; and Major H. M'M. Sall, h.p. 22nd Foot, a Lieut.-Colonel. The Coloneley of the 46th Foot will probably be bestowed on Major-General Sir H. Shirley, K.C.B.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, 24TH FEB.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, accompanied by Mr Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, Colonel Pelly, and Mr Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, left Calcutta this morning on a tour through the Central Provinces. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh meets the Viceroy at Jubbulpore on March 7th for the purpose of opening the through railway to Bombay. The Viceroy will return to Calcutta about the 10th proximo.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S PROGRESS.

APPENDED is yesterday's report:—

"Noon, 25th February.—Lat. 13 deg. 15 min. N., Long. 48 deg. 31 min. E. Distance run since noon yesterday 131 knots. Distance from Aden 202 miles. All was well."

THE SULTAN OF LAHEJ.

WE learn that the Sultan of Lahej is expected here from Aden by the next mail steamer, and that during his stay in the city he will be treated as a guest of the Government.

NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR is expected here on or about the 4th March, with the Political Agent in Kattyawar, to be present during the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in Bombay. A salute of 11 guns will be fired on the landing of His Highness, and a guard of honour will be in attendance. A deputation, consisting of a staff officer of the garrison and the Oriental Translator to Government, will receive His Highness and conduct him to his residence.

MR. AND MRS. TUCKER'S BALL.

THE Fancy Dress Ball, given by the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker at The Wilderness, Cumballa Hill, on Thursday night, was in every way so successful, that we think it would be interesting to secure as complete a list as possible of the costumes worn on the occasion. For this purpose we reserve our account of the ball till Monday, and trust that ladies and gentlemen will aid us by sending in the course of the day a description of the characters they personated. It is only thus that a correct list can be obtained.

EXPECTED VISIT TO BOMBAY BY H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

WE believe His Highness the Gaekwar will honour the city of Bombay with a visit in order to be present during the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. H. H. the Gaekwar will leave Baroda by a special train on Monday morning next week, and will arrive probably that evening, being received with a salute of 21 guns and the usual honours. He will be attended by about three thousand retainers, including his "Highland Regiment." Two elephants, and His Highness' silver guns, will also form part of the spectacle. We believe the Gaekwar's camp will be pitched on the Byculla Flats.

THE BOMBAY AND THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

EARLY in 1869 the Government of Bombay solicited sanction to an increase in the Commissariat Department of that presidency, but without stating that the increase had already been made, and subsequently preferred a claim to possess authority to make promotions in the warrant ranks of the Bombay Army, such authority including the power to exceed the number prescribed for each grade in case of necessity. The Supreme Government has allowed the promotions out of which this question arose to stand, on account of the merits and services of the officers affected, but has, at the same time warned the Bombay Government that the righ, it has claimed cannot be conceded.—*Englishmant* February 22.

THE FIREWORKS IN CELEBRATION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

IN addition to the list of decorations and illuminations that we mentioned on Wednesday a word in anticipation may be said of the fireworks by which the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh will be celebrated. The Reception Committee have now completed the arrangements for a grand pyrotechnic display on the reclaimed ground opposite the new Secretariate on the night of the 12th. Mr. Cutriss, Pyrotechnist to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, has been engaged, and those who saw or heard of the magnificent display at the Broach Exhibition prepared by that gentleman in 1868, will have no doubt that the mottoes (royal and national), designs, stars, rockets, and all the other concomitants of such an occasion will be splendid. A number of excellent transparencies prepared by Messrs. Sykes and Dwyer, will be introduced in the display. Doubtless the fireworks will approach the expectations of even the most loyal Briton or the most sanguine Parsee. "*Of course*" the committee will take care that proper arrangements are made that everybody may see and nobody be burned. We observe that Mr. Watson announces that seats may be obtained on the different floors of his monster building to view the great *tamasha*. In addition to the fireworks on the 12th there will be a grand display at Malabar House on the night of the Reception at Government House.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. China, Captain J. D. Stewart, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Playfair and four children, Mrs Williamson and two children, Mrs Hunter, Dr R B Barton, Mr Cumming R A, Mr W Day, Sir Claude de Crespigny.

For Marseilles—Mr C E Cresswell, Mr A R Guiney, Mr and Mrs Pereira and four children, Mr G Steinthal, Mr W Kaye, Mr H G Dunlop, Mr C H Campbell, Captain Jarrett, Captain Cope, Mr Alex Duff, Mr W Hamilton.

For Suez—Lieutenant-Colonel Blomfield, Mr Beynon, Mr C J Sangdon, Mr D R Ford, Mr M G Moore, Mr Gobbard.

THE FIRST AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER VIA THE CANAL.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis, Captain G. F. Bernich, the first of the new monthly line of steamers between Bombay and Trieste, arrived off the harbour on Thursday evening and came to her moorings early yesterday morning. She left Trieste at 11 A.M. on the 31st January, arrived at Port Said on the 6th February, and passed through the canal in three days, having anchored two nights on the passage through and been under steam about eighteen hours. She touched the bottom of the canal twice, and near the quarantine of Suez, about four miles from the roadstead, she was fast for two hours, but sustained not the least injury. Her draught through the canal was 15 feet 6 inches. The Apis left Suez at 4 A.M. on the 9th February, arrived at Aden at 6 P.M. on the 15th, discharged some cargo, and sailed again at 3 P.M. on the 16th. She brings some miscellaneous cargo for Bombay, and will return to Trieste with a cargo of cotton about the 9th March. The Apis, like her sister ship Sphinx, is intended principally for the conveyance of cargo, and has therefore only a limited accommodation for a small number of passengers, and for which the rates of fare are very low.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 25th February 1870:—

The following reports regarding the weather and the crops have just reached me from the cotton districts:—

OOMRAWUTTEE, 23RD.—Supplies continue fair: 150 candies a day of all sorts. The "Bumy" cotton is said to be nearly finished, and this is evident from the decreasing quantity coming in daily. The supply of "Jerry" is increasing; rates keep at equal to Rs. 300 for fair quality.

AKOTE, 22ND.—I have little to report of this market during the week just ended. Prices, which had been irregular with a tendency to rise, settled down to about Rs. 300 for first class cotton, at which level they remain. Inferior and black leaf have been purchased by native dealers at rates ranging from about Rs. 285 to Rs. 290. Supplies have increased and a larger quantity of good quality is offering. 12,000 to 15,000 bojas are said to have changed hands up to date.

KHAMGAUM, 23RD.—Supplies in our market during the last week averaged about 230 candies of all kinds, the inferior qualities of cotton much predominating. Generally there is but little improvement in quality or quantity and prices are still much higher than they ought to be.

SHEAGAUM, 23RD.—The supplies coming into this market now are quite equal to the quantity arriving at this time last year, but regret I cannot report any improvement in the quality of this season's crop. A few docras free from black leaf and slightly stained could be had daily, but the bulk of the arrival contains both black leaf and stain with a short weak staple. This market may be said to be entirely in the hands of the native buyers. It is currently reported here that there will be no second pickings this season.

BROACH, 24TH.—The picking is now becoming more general, and the greater part of the ginning factories have been kept in work during the week.

AHMEDABAD.—The picking has now commenced in these districts.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES, 1870.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.

Mr Willoughby's.........g a g Nugget........Owner
Mr B.'s ....b aus m Ariadne ......Mr Seton
The Spider's ....b aus m Kitty ......Mr Hughes

2ND RACE.

Mr G.'s ....b a d Blackie.........Mr J G
Mr B.'s ....g a h Blue Peter ....Mr Seton
Mr Warre's ....g a d Pantaloon ....Mr Warre

3RD RACE.

Mr J. G.'s.........g a g Sawney ....Owner
Mr B.'s ....b a g Bantam ....Mr Seton
The Spider's.........g a g Nabob ....Mr Adams
Mr Warre's ....g a g Merry Andrew .. Owner
Mr Lamb's ....g a g Yorick ....Mr Willoughby

4TH RACE.

Mr S.'s ....b aus g Old Royal ......Mr S
Mr K.'s.........g a h Archdeacon ......Mr Warre
Mr B.'s ....g a h Jimmy ....Owner
Mr Williams' ....g aus h Doleful.........Mr A

5TH RACE.

Mr G.'s.........b p Barney ....Owner
Mr Adam's ....b p Tomboy .... Do.
The Spider's ....g p Web ....Mr Zit
Mr Z.'s ....c p Wallie ....Mr S
Mr Ali Abdoola's ......b p Kelpy ....Mr Warre

First Bell at 4-15 p.m.

KELLY vs KELLY.

THE case before the Allahabad Court, of Kelly *vs* Kelly, has come to an unexpected end. She sought for restitution of her rights as wife, defendant resisting on the ground that he had been married to her under compulsion (in Ireland). An *ad interim* order was made for alimony, so as to allow of evidence being obtained from Ireland. Mr. Kelly, however, soon after discovered another chance of escape—the infidelity of his wife at a hotel in Allahabad. She thereupon asked to be allowed to withdraw her suit, but the Court rejected her petition, recording at the same time one from Mr. Kelly for divorce. Mrs. Kelly immediately left Allahabad.

BOMBAY.

THE ship CORNWALLIS, Captain Brown, arrived on the 24th inst. from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

THE BRIGADIER GENERAL Commanding the District having proceeded to Tanna on duty, all reports and returns are to be made to Colonel Stanley, Bombay Infantry, the next senior officer.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, C.S.I., has presented Rs. 500 to the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Nowsaree Zartoostee College," to commemorate the name of his late friend Mr. Framjee Shapoorjee Cooper, with a request that the interest accruing therefrom be expended in imparting religious education to the pupils of the Madrissa.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC, to be played by the Band of H. M. 22nd Regt. N. I. on the Esplanade this evening:—

March
Overture ......Zampa ......Herold
Valse ......Hilda ......Godfrey
Selection ......Czar & Zimmerman ......Lortzing
Lancers......Carnavals ......Coote
Galop......Alabama ......Burkhardt

THE CHARGE AGAINST J. B. ADAMS.—The hearing of the case against John Adams was resumed before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday. Mr. Cleary, solicitor, again appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, for the defence. The girl, who is about twelve years old, and step-daughter to Mr. Shaw, the prosecutor, was examined and cross-examined at some length by the respective advocates of the parties. Mr. Macpherson then addressed the Court for the defence, and called Mr. Thomas Jones, first witness for the defence. After the examination of the witness, Mr. Macpherson said that he had to call one or two more witnesses, but it being about half-past 5 p.m., Mr. Cleary asked the Court to adjourn the case till some other day. The Magistrate, with the consent of the advocates of both parties, adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-day at 12 o'clock.

ON Monday evening, at 6 P. M., a fire broke out at Wanowree, and destroyed two of the old barracks, which had been sold some time ago by order of Government. The evening was very calm, else more mischief might have been done.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 25.

WE hear that final orders have been received by H.M 59th Regiment, and that they expect to commence their march to Mhow on the 5th March. It is a pity, for the sake of both the 59th and 95th regiments, that this movement was not ordered sooner, if it was necessary that it should take place at all. We cannot see what object is to be gained by the transfer: much expense will be incurred, and great risk of the men suffering from exposure to the hot suns in March, but the gain remains yet to be discovered as far as our poor eyes can see.—*Ibid*.

"LORD EMMANUEL GORDON" AGAIN IN THE POLICE COURT.—The foolish Eurasian who calls himself Lord Emmanuel Gordon, and who made his appearance last year several times in the local Police Courts, was again brought up yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in the Breach Candy Road yesterday. Esoof Beg said—"Last night, about 10 P.M., prisoner was drunk and insensible on the Breach Candy Road. I had him put into a buggy and took him to a European constable, who directed him to be taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. He was insensible and was treated during the night." Defendant was fined two rupees, with the alternative of eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RAO OF KUTCH AND THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.

THE 21st Regiment N. I. will hold in readiness a complete company under the command of a native officer, to parade, in full dress, as a guard of honor, on the 1st proximo, with drums and fifes and regimental colors, at such time and place as will be notified hereafter, to receive His Highness the Rao of Kutch. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery for His Highness on landing.

The 22nd Regiment N. I. will also hold in readiness a complete company under the command of a native officer to parade in full dress as a guard of honor, on the 2nd proximo, with band and regimental colors, at Government Dockyard Pier, to receive His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery on His Highness' landing. Captain Adams, 22nd Regiment N. I., will attend at the Government Dockyard Pier to receive His Highness.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

TRAFFIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH is open to all classes of the community.

For the convenience of natives who are unacquainted with English, it is explained that, at all but the Presidency towns, if they write their messages in the vernacular, and read them out to the official whose duty it is to receive them, he will, if able, translate them *without charge* into English. Senders can require that the message be re-translated verbally into the vernacular, and should not be satisfied until their meaning has been clearly expressed, or they may send messages in the *vernacular* if in Roman character.

It is also notified that if a native receive a message which owing to his ignorance of English, he is unable to read, he can, by taking it to the Telegraph Office, have it translated to him *without any charge being made*.

A message in *ordinary English* language containing 10 words can be sent between any two stations in India for One Rupee. A message can be sent from any Government Telegraph Station to any Railway Telegraph Station, or *vice versa* at the same rate.

In the address of a message, viz., stations from and to which it is despatched, the names of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address, *three words* are counted as one word, the remainder, if less than three, being also counted as one word.*

The sender of a message can prepay a reply. Whatever amount he may pay, that amount, in Telegraph stamps, will be handed to the receiver of the message, who can send a reply or not as he pleases. The reply will be considered as a fresh message.

Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, and streets, titles, Christian names, particles and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

Numbers *expressed in figures* are counted at the rate of five figures to a word, *plus* one word for any excess.

No charge is made for delivery within 5 miles of a Telegraph Station.

The sender of any message has the power of registering it, the charge for which is equal to that of the message. When a message is registered, it is carefully repeated during transmission, and immediately after its delivery a message is despatched to the sender informing him at what time it reached its destination, or, if not delivered, the cause that prevented delivery.

Messages tendered for transmission before 6 a. m., or after 6 p. m., are charged double.

At places where there is no Telegraph Station senders may address their messages to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by Post registered, enclosing Telegraph stamps sufficient for their payment, or, if Telegraph stamps are not procurable, Postage stamps at the rate of 17 annas per rupee. Such messages are charged at a single rate, at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station.

In the case of a message sent by post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient amount of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "bearing" to the sender, who should always give his full address.

Messages can also be despatched to places where no Telegraph Stations are established. In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the massege should be posted.

Example:—To Kalka, *Post Umballa*, or Kalka, *Post Kussowlie*. To Gudduck, *Post Bellary* or Gudduck, *Post Dharwar*. These extra words will be charged for, but no charge will be made for postage, the cost of which is defrayed by the Telegraph administration. If the sender of such a message wishes it to be sent to destination by Post *registered*, he must prepay the postal registration fee of 4 annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words "Post registered" instead of "Post" before the name of the Telegraph Station which posts the message. These words are charged for.

Detailed rules and rates may be seen at any Telegraph Station in India.

D. G. ROBINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.
Calcutta, the 31st January 1870.

[The Director-General of Telegraphs in India has (says the *Deccan Herald*) addressed the several Governments with the view of enlisting the non-official influence of the Civil officers of Government in inducing the natives to make more general use of the telegraph. Government has endorsed and circulated the request of the Director-General to its Civil officers. The above are the rules and rates under which telegraphic communication may be made use of.]

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* This rule will come into force from the 1st March 1870.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Quinquagesima Sunday, February 27th, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (first celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 188 and 346.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 70, 323, 145.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 4 and 139.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 177 and 11.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 203 (Now my tongue the glorious battle), and 72 (Great Mover of all hearts!)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 177 (Jesu! grant me this I pray,) 15 (The Sun is sinking fast), and 263 (The Son of God goes forth to War!)

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on board the Auckland, at 11 o'clock A.M., by the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th and 20th February.

Continent of Europe, via Russia 20th Feb.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th February to 8 P.M. of the 25th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	21 40	13 42
,, Calcutta	24 4	0 5
,, Madras	30 15	22 20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tittoo, from Alleppey.
Audinaroydoo, from Dowlaishweram.
Bimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashapa Bhoja, Moorasasett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Pamchund Oomed at Goochee Challee, from Deesa.
Annunth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Rampertab Todee, from Calcutta.
Hajee Shaik Tayer, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.
Swetenham, from Calcutta.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

LECTURE BY MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON.

MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON resumed his lecture on "the Pedigree of the Royal Family" on Thursday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. As before, the meeting conflicted with others of a like kind, and with some private entertainments of a more popular sort, and was, therefore, but thinly attended. Dr. Bhau Dajee was called to the chair.

The learned Serjeant began his address, (*extempore* as before) with an apology for his shortcomings on the former occasion: and then proceeded to observe on some criticisms made upon his former lecture. One was that he spoke in too sectarian a spirit, seeing that he addressed a mixed audience. He was a Christian he said, and wherever he was allowed to speak, he must speak as a Christian or not at all: and there was not one amongst them who would not despise him if he did not. There are, he said, some persons whose creed, like the robes they wear, hangs lightly upon them, to be doffed and donned to suit the fashions of the changing hour; Christianity with me is not the impression of a moment, but the conviction of a life-time; not a philosophy of a life, but a life—a living process. But while I speak so, remember! I am

"Slave to no sect, I take no private road:
"But look through Nature, up to Nature's God."

I can also say from my heart with the same great poet:—

"For forms of faith let graceless zealots fight,
"He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

Another objection was that he regarded the matter from too European a point of view: to this he pleaded guilty, promising that if he should ever be raised to that height whence he ought to survey so vast a subject, or, as St. Etienne in his Indian village had so beautifully expressed it—"Should I ever reach the top of Bender, where I should have the heaven above my head and the kingdom of Cashmere at my feet," he might then presume to speak of Indian nobility. Until then he begged them to take the will for the deed. The learned Serjeant after alluding to these criticisms, which he spoke of as at once generous and just, proceeded to what he called omissions in his former lecture. He then referred to the state of the families in Europe, especially of the decrepit condition of the Spanish nobility whom he styled the Patricians of Europe. With regard to the noble families in England, he alluded to Sir Bernard Burke's statement that there were not more than five or six of the descendants of those sturdy Barons who had signed the *Magna Charta* at Runymede, in 1215, surviving. In England few of the old nobility survived the bloody Wars of the Roses and the law of Attainder which formed a part of it. As regarded Scotland, the flower of their nobility, according to Pitscotie, was exterminated at the Battle of Flodden Field, a disastrous battle, without any real cause, fought between Henry VIII. and his own brother-in-law James IV., king of Scotland, who also died on the field. As regarded Ireland, the Psalter of Tara, the register book of their ancient nobility, showed how few of their ancient families were left. There still remained the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond, the McCarthys of Kerry, the O'Neils of Tyrone, the O'Donnels of Tyrconnel, the O Briens of Fermanagh, the Butlers, the De Burghs, and others; but the most part of the ancient families had either become exiles or were reduced to the lowest depths of poverty. Some of the most famous generals of France, Spain, and Portugal were of Irish extraction, and were the descendants of kings.

The learned Serjeant then opened a sketch of the genealogical tree; and proceeded to trace the royal pedigree down from William the Conqueror, in 1066, to the present time. He explained, as he went along, how and when the blood of the Saxon kings came to be united with that of the Normans; the remarkable events under the Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Brunswick dynasties (such as the *Magna Charta*, the Reformation, the Petition of Rights, the Revolution of 1688, and the Bill of Rights); the cause of the dispute that led to the fatal quarrel between the Houses of York and Lancaster, its disastrous effects upon the ancient families, and how the two families were finally reconciled and re-united; the will of Henry the VIII.; the unjust persecution and execution of Lady Jane Grey; and the descent of the Crown of England, if the will had been respected, to the Earl of Derby. He then proceeded to explain what took place, as regarded the displacing of one branch of the Royal family, at the Revolution of 1688, and how it came to pass that the Princess Sophia and the House of Brunswick came to be placed upon the Throne. Sir Bernard Burke had, he found, repeated a mistake he had often told him of—that in the event of the failure of the issue of George II., the Crown of England would pass either to the Duke of Parma or to the King of Italy. The learned Serjeant denied it. The crown would, in that event, devolve on the Duke of Bordeaux, who, if Napoleon III. had not been in his place, would have been known as Henry the Seventh king of the French. In tracing the pedigree, he said, he could not help remarking on the striking similarity between the different dynasties of India and England, both in time and circumstance; comparing the Ghori, the Patan, and the Moghul dynasties with those of the Plantagenet, the Tudor, and Stuarts, Baber with Henry VIII., and the infatuated Aurungzebe with James II., who lost their thrones from like causes. He brought the pedigree down to the present day, explaining the circumstances of Her Majesty's accession, her age, her marriage and family, and paid a graceful and heartily received compliment to the young Prince about to visit Bombay. In concluding, the learned Serjeant said—I thank you for your kind indulgence to myself: and for the interest you take in the great cause of charity. The funds are small, but the widow's mite, mite as it was, was priceless for the motive that gave rise to it; so will yours, I hope, be regarded. It seems designed by Providence that we should not have one common faith, but the same kind Providence has given us one common interest; and what greater interest can we have than in the education of the young?—especially of the schools to which my friend Dr. Bhau Dajee has devoted so much of his useful life. One word more, and then I am done—"God save the Queen." (Cheers.)

The Chairman then, as on the previous occasion, paid the learned Serjeant a well-chosen and deserved compliment, and proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

This was heartily responded to, and after a like compliment to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

GARIBALDI'S work, "The Rule o' the Monk," was to be published early in February. It was to appear in Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, and Dutch, as well as in English.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th, 12-25 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 23rd February, 6-30 P.M., via Russia, 22nd February 12-7 P.M.

REV. DR. WILSON.

FEW men have perhaps ever left India followed by so many regrets as the Rev. Dr. Wilson. Last week he received as many addresses from public bodies in Bombay as if he had been a royal duke. The Asiatic Society of Bombay, the Senate of the University, the pupils of the schools, the different missionary bodies, and the native community in general all united to do him honour. The secret of Dr. Wilson's influence and power over the native community is to be found in the fact that, as was well expressed in one of the addresses, he never stood aloof from any efforts made by the people of India to improve their social and moral condition even independently of the direct aid of Christianity. Every effort on their part had his hearty co-operation. Dr. Wilson has been in India upwards of forty years as an active missionary. We are glad that he is not, however, to leave the country for good, but will return after a two-years' furlough in search of health at home.—*Pioneer.*

THE "CURIOUS OLD WORK ON MORALITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The writer of the communication headed "A Curious Old Work on Morality," in your issue of yesterday, seems to ignore the existence of a small book bearing the title of "Life Doubled by the Economy of Time," published by Houlston and Wright, London 1858; and which is a repertory in English of the very "Economy of Human Life," referred to by the writer. In fact it contains the whole of the volume entitled "*The Economy of Human Life, translated from an Indian Manuscript, written by an ancient Brahmin, to which is prefixed an account of the manner in which the said manuscript was discovered.* London: printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe, Paternoster Row, 1751." The preface to the publication of 1858 is doubtless the source whence the said writer has derived part of his remarks, as is evident on a comparison being made, and he should therefore have acknowledged such source for the benefit of general readers.

If the object of your communicator be to translate *The Economy of Human Life,* etc., from the "Life Doubled by the Economy of Time," I may as well add for his information that the "right of translation" thereof is reserved by the author in the title-page of the latter.—Yours, &c., W.

Bombay, 15th February.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The notice of a Gujarati translation of the "Economy of Human Life" communicated to your paper of to-day must have amused some of your readers. This "curious old work on morality"—as your correspondent styles it—has been familiar to me since I could read; and as for being out of print—it can be had of any English bookseller for a mere trifle, being one of Milner and Sowerby's cheap 32mo. books. But the most amusing thing is that the Parsee gentleman who translates it and his friends really think it a translation of the manuscript found by Cao-tsou—whereas most, if not all, who know the book are perfectly aware that Cao-tsou and his manuscript are equally imaginary, and that the book has no more claim to a Chinese origin or being translated from the Chinese than Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy or the Proverbs of Solomon have—either of them more deserving of a popular Gujarati version than the little work dedicated to the Earl of Chesterfield, which has been thought such a curiosity.

J. B.

Bombay, 25th February.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.)

THE QUEEN VS. LUKSHEEMYA BAMA AND JOTEE BAMA.

MURDER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, before Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Session Judge, the two prisoners, committed for trial by Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, full-power magistrate in the district of Belgaum, were charged with the murder of one Avoobaee, committed at Juglee, in the Belgaum district, on the 24th November 1869.

The Session Judge, in his finding, remarked that it was in evidence that, on the day above referred to, the complainant Nursinga, with his son Dhondee and his wife Bhagoo, left home to attend a Mussulman fair at Malgaum, leaving in their house his wife Gungee, a page named Bhurma, and his aged mother Avoobaee. Nursinga returned home on Saturday, and, missing his mother, asked where she was. Gungee replied that she had gone away the previous Wednesday evening with the first prisoner; but as Avoobaee was in the habit of visiting neighbouring villages her absence occasioned neither surprise nor alarm. It seemed that Nursinga had two houses in Juglee, some little distance apart, in one of which he lived with his family, while in the other Avoobaee slept and the family cattle were penned. Nursinga went to the house occupied by his mother, but did not observe anything suspicious. On the following day, when Nursinga's son Dhondee went to the cattle house to get a sickle, he observed a strange smell and saw flies going in and out of a hole in a room the door of which was fastened with a padlock. Dhondee went and told his father; the latter informed the police patell, who called a jury, and, taking a goldsmith, opened the padlock of the room. On entering, the party saw the dead body of Avoobaee, lying stripped of clothes and ornaments, laid out for interment with a white cloth covering. The patell furnished immediate information to the police authorities. When the latter arrived, the corpse of Avoobaee was carried out from the dark room in which it was lying. It was much decomposed, and on removal the hair fell off the head, leaving exposed an indentation and hole penetrating the skull. There was, therefore, no longer any doubt but that the cause of death was violence. The deceased was in the habit of wearing gold and silver ornaments, and had them on her person when last seen alive. Other ornaments were found in a cupboard in the room, and therefore there was no doubt but that a desire to obtain possession of the ornaments excited the cupidity of her murderers. Avoobaee was last seen alive in the company of the first prisoner, who had been engaged working all day with her, and who, after the evening meal, led her from Nursinga's residence to her sleeping quarters at the cattle house. The second prisoner was also seen proceeding in the direction of that house. The prisoners could not be found in the village after the murder, and were arrested at other villages in the neighbourhood. The first prisoner then restored some of the ornaments which the deceased used to wear. The second prisoner made a full and complete confession before the magistrate. The Court, concurring with the assessors, convicted the prisoners and sentenced them to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon each prisoner.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH FEBRUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing a quantity of cotton from a cart near the Boree Bunder station.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to a Hindoo at the Apollo Bunder. Prisoner was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

IT is not strange that so little authentic intelligence regarding the debates in the Œcumenical Council reaches Protestant journals. Even Catholic papers are little more favoured. The *Indo-European Correspondence* writes—"Our esteemed Archbishop, who is not only in Rome, but moreover a member of the Commission *de rebus fidei,* writes, though in the most kind and cordial way, to assure us that he intends to give us no information whatever as he is under the seal of secrecy."—*Pioneer.*

BEAUTY is the most fair, yet the most fragile of all the gifts of nature. The simplest causes in existence—the warmth of the sun—the damp of the showers—nay, the very influence of the atmosphere itself, so genial and so healthful in other respects, are all prejudicial to female charms—producing freckles, tan, sun-burns, and a host of cutaneous affections, which render it an imperative duty to provide a safeguard against these evils, so that no lady who values the delicacy and beauty of her complexion should be without a due supply of Rowlands' Kalydor—the only safe, gentle, and efficacious preparation for preserving and beautifying the skin, which scientific research has yet discovered. Persons of delicate habit are particularly susceptible of the influence of the atmosphere; and ladies, whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the close assembly, the rural ride or drive, should invariably have recourse to that excellent preparation Rowlands' Kalydor which is found to be the most gentle yet powerful preservative that science has discovered for the preservation of female beauty and grace. To be obtained at most chemists and storekeepers throughout India. Great care must be taken that the genuine article is purchased, as many spurious and baneful imitations are imported and sold.—[ADVT.]

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE annual public meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society was held in the Free Church, Esplanade, on Thursday afternoon. On the motion of Mr. John Connon, the Hon. Mr. Campbell took the chair.

Rev. Mr. Macpherson having opened the meeting with prayer,

Mr. G. R. Wilson, honorary secretary to the Society, read the following interesting annual report:—

The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, in presenting their Annual Report for 1869, have to record not a little on which they may congratulate the friends of the Orphanage. Mr. Duthie's health had suffered considerably during 1868, but a trip to the Persian Gulf, for which arrangements were generously made by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., proved highly beneficial. All who are interested in the Orphanage know how the care of Mr. and Mrs. Duthie for the children in health and in sickness is as the care of parents for their own children, and how it is their personal character which has made the Orphanage so much a happy Christian home. It is with especial pleasure therefore that the committee find themselves able to report that Mr. Duthie's health and strength have been restored, and that he is again able to labour with all his former vigour. Mrs. Smithers has again won the high appreciation of the committee for the faithful discharge of her duties as matron of the girls, and for her careful attention to the needle-work department, which is entirely under her charge, and which she so successfully superintends. The pupil-teachers have also performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of those who are over them. It will be seen from Mr. Duthie's report that the health of the children has been even better than usual during the past year. The Orphanage is under great obligation to Drs. Partride and Arnott for their kindness in cases of sickness. The committee have also to tender their thanks to Dr. Sydney Smith for his kind advice regarding Mr. Duthie himself, and they have also again to thank Mr. D. S. Kemp for his generous assistance. The members of the society will learn with much satisfaction that the property at Mahim presented to the Orphanage in 1864 with so much liberality by Premchund Roychund, Esq., has at last been conveyed in due legal form to the trustees of the society. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., has given the society assistance in the completion of the title to the property, and the thanks of the society are therefore due to him. In acknowledgment of his kindness the committee have set apart, from the interest in the Building Fund, Government promissory notes for Rs. 2,000, to be called the Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama Prize Fund, the interest of which, together with the interest of the F. A. Spencer Prize Fund, will provide prizes to be given at every annual examination. The report of Mr. Chatfield, the Government inspector, is exceedingly gratifying. Although fewer pupils were presented for examination than last year, a larger grant has been obtained. The tables prepared by Mr. Duthie show that during the four years in which a Government inspection has been made, there has been a steady increase in the amount of the grant-in-aid, and—which is still more pleasing—in the average rate of grant obtained for each pupil. The Treasurer's report shows the state of the funds, and though the present financial position is rather more favourable than that of last year, a considerable effort is still required in order to make the current income meet the current expenditure. Since the last report was submitted, the committee received from Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., C.S.I., a Government promissory note for Rs. 500, with a request "that the committee should spend the interest yearly as the anniversary of the birth-day of Sir Joseph Arnould as a treat for the children, to preserve some trifling permanent remembrance of the career of a Judge whose arduous duties have been discharged to the universal satisfaction of the community." This is the third occasion on which the Orphanage has been benefited by the liberality of this gentleman, to whom the thanks of the society are due for his repeated kindnesses. Mr. R. B. Duncan, having resigned the treasurership, has been succeeded by Mr. Frank McCombie.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1869.

It is with thankfulness that I refer, in the beginning of my report, to the beneficial effects upon myself of the very pleasant and interesting sea-voyage which I was enabled to take at the commencement of the year. During the year my health and strength were such that I did not require to absent myself from the school-room for a single day, and I was able to carry on my work with much more spirit and energy than I could do during the previous year. The diligence and progress of the girls and boys generally have been gratifying to me and praiseworthy to themselves; and their conduct, both in and out of school, has on the whole been exemplary. It is noteworthy that the instrument of punishment was rarely used, and came to be regarded only as a necessary appendage to maps and the black-board. The childrens' studies were chiefly regulated by the Government standards, with the additions of instruction in the Bible and shorter catechism, in drawing and vocal music. The appended tables showing the results of the Government examinations may prove interesting, and will show the gradual and satisfactory progress which the school has made during the last four years. Henry Crisp, William Nimmo, and Peter Nelson passed the necessary examination to entitle them to the Government monthly allowance of Rs. 30 for two years. They are now preparing for the matriculation examination. Mrs. Smithers still continues to give her long-tried and valuable services; to her interest and skill is mainly due the excellence of the girls' plain and fancy needle-work. Elizabeth Linn and Jane Raeburn were chiefly engaged in teaching the lower classes; and the results of their teaching, as shown by the grant earned by their pupils, must be considered as satisfactory. Fourteen pupils passed the Marathi examination—four in the 5th standard and ten in the 4th. We are fortunate in having secured the services of so efficient a teacher as Mr. Janardhun Punt. Perhaps the children, on the whole, enjoyed better health this year than ever they did in previous years. There were no cases of serious illness, only children's complaints, which care and simple treatment soon remedied. One girl was prevented from attending school on account of disease in one of her eyes. She is still treated by Dr. Partridge, who deserves our warmest thanks. Our thanks are also due to Drs. Partridge and Arnott for advice in the case of one of the boys who is still suffering from an abscess in his leg. The Orphanage is greatly indebted to Mr. D. S. Kemp, who, in addition to refilling and refitting our large medicine chest, has supplied all other medicines and even wines for the sick, free of charge. I am very sanguine that when the children are taught to use the gymnastic apparatus kindly promised by a gentleman friend of the Orphanage now at home, their health and strength will be much improved. The interest which many ladies and gentlemen take in the Orphanage is very gratifying to us. I acknowledge here with thanks the donation of clothes which have been very useful and a saving to the funds. Best thanks are due to the three gentlemen who, before leaving Bombay, gave Rs. 50 each, to be spent in giving to the children specially good dinners, with fruits and cakes: also to the gentleman who sent us the handsome sum of Rs. 100 to buy books for the library; and to the friend who presented a large patent tea-urn, which makes excellent tea for the children.

The Chairman then said—Ladies and gentlemen, before asking you to adopt the report I would wish to make one or two observations with respect to it. The report, as you have heard, is a very full one, and gives a very satisfactory account of the flourishing state of the institution, and contains some special features of interest on this occasion. And first we must all be glad to know that Mr. Duthie's trip to the Persian Gulf enabled him to return reinvigorated in health. (Hear, hear.) We all know how deeply this institution is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, for it is not mere intellectual culture that will make men and women happy, but it is the education of the childrens' minds in a proper way, the teaching of proper habits, and the good example of well-ordered minds, and of all these together the fruits are seen in the boys and girls who leave this institution. (Hear, hear.) Another matter for congratulation is that the Mahim property has at last, after some considerable trouble on the part of those who had to negotiate the matter, been finally conveyed to the institution. We must also consider it a matter for congratulation that there is an increase to the prize fund. I see it is stated that an old friend of the institution has added another contribution to that fund, and that the good services of another Parsee gentleman in assisting to get the Mahim property legally conveyed to the institution have been recognized by the committee devoting a portion of the Building Fund to the forming of a prize fund to which his name is to be attached. We miss here to-day an old friend of the institution, one I suppose who has attended its meetings ever since it commenced, namely, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, a pillar of the institution which it will not be easy to replace; but it is fortunate that there is a large amount of sympathy in the community generally towards this institution. I think that sympathy was evidenced in the fact that the Hon. Mr. Tucker, a distinguished member of the Government, consented to preside at the last examination meeting, to the great gratification of all present. Amongst the new friends of the institution I hear the name of Mr. Kemp, who certainly has acted in a very liberal manner in supplying medicines, because it is not only the pecuniary benefit but the interest which is evidenced thereby for which we have to thank Mr. Kemp. Another feature mentioned in the report is a fact which I have not seen before, though it may have appeared before, which is that three boys of the institution have entitled themselves to monthly allowances of Rs. 30 for two years from the Government grant, and are now preparing for the matriculation examination. All these circumstances show that the institution is alive and doing good work, and we can only hope that while some good friends of the institution leave Bombay yearly, others will take their places. These are not the days perhaps to expect very large amounts to be given, but one never knows what may take place. The great thing is to keep the institution well before the eyes of the public and to enlist the sympathies of as many people of Western India, whether Scotch, English, or Irish, as possible. As we see from the report, there are friends who do not forget the institution when they go home. We learn that some gentleman, whose name is unknown to me, has promised a gymnastic apparatus for the institution, which cannot fail to be conducive to the health of the children. With these few remarks I will ask Mr. Connon to propose the adoption of the report. (Applause).

Mr. John Connon—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I should think that even less powers of persuasion than mine, if I have any, would suffice to induce you to adopt the resolution which I am about to propose after what has fallen from the hon'ble chairman on this occasion. I have not had the pleasure, which apparently he seems to have had, and in which he has the advantage over me, of seeing something of the report before I came to the room, so that in asking you to adopt it—though I am not asking you to "buy a pig in a pock,"—(laughter)—for you have heard it read—I have only had the privilege like yourselves of hearing it read for the first time. But this is a very satisfactory and a very gratifying document, and has been remarked upon by the chairman with such excellent taste that I do not know that I need add a word further about it. As regards the building at Mahim we have had a great deal of difficulty. It is a happy circumstance that there is no mistake about the building now being our own. Of this indeed I have been perfectly satisfied for a long time, but the conclusion of the conveyance in the way that we have got it is a matter for undoubted satisfaction. I understand that some friends think that Mahim is a good deal out of the way. Of course it is further away than Byculla; that is obvious to any intelligence—(laughter)—but it is there that our building is, and though we would not have chosen to be there if we had had a choice of the whole island and had had a building presented to us nearer to the centre of the island, yet taking all things into consideration I think we should not only stick to the place we have, but should now spend a good deal of our Building Fund upon it—(hear, hear)—so as to make it, I do not say an elegant house, much less an ornament to the island, but a good substantial home which we may expect to remain as the Scottish Orphanage, an orphanage for children of Scottish or Presbyterian origin, or in fact any origin whatever, for I do not think we should stick particularly at parentage, and might make it a home for orphan children. We have the money to do it, and I for one think we should do it now, and do it well. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether any particular notice was taken of the kindness of Premchund Roychund in giving us this house at the time, but he certainly did mean it to be a gift, and a handsome and generous gift it was, although in the last moment we are indebted to Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama for having helped us out of what was an apparent difficulty. He did it in kindness, and I am very glad the committee have consented to invest a sum of money from the Building Fund, and it was a very proper thing to take it from that fund, for the purpose of giving annual prizes which will bear his name. We seem to spend all the money we get, and I think that is the right use to make of money as a rule. (Hear, hear). There is no good in keeping it; we are sure to lose it in a worse way if we don't spend it as we do, and I am in hopes that with our large building we shall have more orphans, if there are to be orphans in the world, and make it a continuously happy home, as I believe it is owing to the very excellent management of Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, and the matron; and if we cannot do all for those children that we should wish to do, it is a great satisfaction that we are able to do as much as we do—(hear, hear)—and I daresay the children themselves, with unexhausted energy, and the happy moments which they enjoy, as yet not dimmed by any disaster they are conscious of, feel that they are well cared for. And the visits to the place as I occasionally pay to the Orphanage make me feel young again, and I find it extremely jolly and very happy out there, and would advise you all to go and see the children. (Applause.) I will now move "That the report which has been read be adopted and printed as the report of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society for the year 1869."

Rev. D. C. Boyd, in seconding the motion, said—There is a very important part of the report which was not read to this meeting, and which shows very conclusively that this meeting does not at all adequately represent, I should rather say does in no way at all represent, the interest which is felt in the Scottish Orphanage. (Hear, hear). There is an impression—I do not undertake to say it is altogether unfounded—that the proceedings at this meeting are not of an extremely interesting character, and that it is not very attractive, and people, as a matter of fact, are not attracted to it. There is certainly something very much more attractive in the annual examination which takes place at Mahim, where we see all the happy children and their pleasant countenances and associations. (Hear, hear.) There we see the interest which the Scottish Orphanage has really created in the minds of the community. The part of the report to which I refer as showing the large interest taken in the Orphanage is that part of it which consists of figures—the subscriptions which have been made throughout the year. I read here that the nett income of the Orphanage has been Rs. 18,000, and I find on looking to the report that this money has been collected not only in Bombay, but in a very large number of places throughout the Presidency, and that there are not only here and there a name or two or three names, but as you will find when the report is printed and sent round to you, there are long lists of names of persons who take an interest in the Scottish Orphanage, who know its value, and are willing to contribute to it generously, in many places throughout the Presidency. (Hear, hear.) In fact I find the names of places I hardly know myself. I find there are collections made among the military community and others in such places as Neemuch, Augur, Mehidpore, Malligaum, and even in Aden. There is a large sum of money thus collected, which manifestly shows us that it is the belief, and the thoroughly well-founded belief, in the community that the Orphanage is an institution entirely deserving of the support of all friends of the fatherless. (Hear, hear.) There is a remark made in Mr. Duthie's part of the report which perhaps, having had an opportunity of seeing the report this morning, I misunderstood in reading it. I noticed that he thanked the ladies and gentlemen who took an interest in the Orphanage. The impression left on my mind at the moment was that he meant to thank the ladies and gentlemen who showed their interest in the institution by visiting the Orphanage, and I did not feel sure whether there was any latent sarcasm in the remark, or whether Mr. Duthie's gratitude was of that kind which rather expresses an expectation of favours to come; but I am sure that any one who will go out to Mahim will deserve and ensure the thanks of Mr. Duthie in future reports for the interest they have shown in visiting, and will find that the remark which has been made in the report is a thoroughly true one, that Mrs. and Mr. Duthie have made the Orphanage a happy Christian home. (Applause.) It is peculiarly gratifying, I think, when we remember that it is an Orphanage, that the Educational Inspector should have fixed upon this particular feature of the Orphanage for his commendation. He says, in words which many of you have already heard,—"After the examination was concluded, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie kindly took me over the premises, and I was pleased to see that the children were evidently well cared for out of school as in school. I have never seen a school in India which had more of the home look about it, and came nearer to the English, I should rather say Scotch, notion of a well-regulated school." The Educational Inspector fixes upon this one feature that there is a home look about this school. That is what we must all feel, and I am sure it does us good to go out and see children play so happily and pleasantly as they do under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Duthie. (Hear, hear.) That is the prevailing impression on the minds of all I think who visit the Orphanage—namely, that the children are very happy there and have lots of play and get on capitally: but it would be a great pity if that impression were the only one that were left on the minds of visitors—if they thought it was all play and mere amusement at the Orphanage. The results, as shown by the educational grants, show that there is thorough and good educational work being done there, and the tabular reports for the last four years show an increasing amount granted to each by Government for the educational results that Mr. and Mrs. Duthie are able to present. It is especially gratifying, as already noticed, that the amount per head gained by each individual has increased as it has done. In one year it was Rs. 18, Rs. 21 in the next, then Rs. 22, and now Rs. 25 in this last year. (Hear, hear.) So that we are not only getting a larger amount each yeare but we are getting a larger amount on the averag for each individual pupil. All this is peculiarly gratifying, together with the features alluded to by those who have already spoken, and we may have great confidence in continuing our support of this institution, as we remember that it is a thoroughly good school and in every respect a happy Christian home. (Applause)

Mr. John Macfarlane proposed—

"That the following ladies and gentlemen form the committees of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society during the current year:—Wm. Nicol, chairman; Charles Macdonald, deputy chairman; James Arnott, M.D.; Rev. D. C. Boyd, J. W. Brown, Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, H. Conder, John Connon, Thomas Crawford, H.D. Dods, James Douglas, R.B. Duncan, D. Graham, W. F. Hunter, Rev. R. Jardine, D.S., A. Johnstone, F. McCombie, John Macfarlane, Rev. D. Macpherson, G. Manson, H. Maxwell, John Pinkerton, M.D., James Ranken, D. Robertson, Rev. R. Stothert, G. R. Wilson, J. Windram, A. Wright, M.D., D. Young, M.D.

"Ladies' Committee.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Dods, Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Showell, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Young.

"G. R. Wilson, honorary secretary, 9, Elphinstone Circle; D. Graham, honorary treasurer, Building Fund; Frank McCombie, treasurer; A. Johnstone, auditor; R. Duthie, superintendent of the Orphanage."

Perhaps, he said, he might be allowed in a few words to tell some of those present what the duties of the committees were in Bombay. The gentlemen's committee met once a month, and they had passing through their hands the whole of the accounts and the details of what goes on in the institution. They also had to receive a report from two of their members who were deputed every month to visit the Orphanage at Mahim. Of course these visiting members were not the only members of the committee who visited the Orphanage, but it was their special duty to do so, and to bring to the notice of the committee anything they thought ought to be brought forward. But the principal business of the committee—and he could speak from experience, having been a member of the committee for many years—was the consideration of a very large number of applications that were received and laid before the committee every month on the part of friends of orphans who wished the children to be taken into the Orphanage; and it was a matter of great grief to him, and also he was sure to every member of the committee, that they were so very often obliged to refuse these applications. They were compelled to confine themselves to the limit of the funds they had to work with, and they must in the first instance apply those funds to the children who were the orphans of Scottish and Presbyterian parents. If any proof were wanting of the way in which this Orphanage was appreciated, it would be in the large number of applications that were continually being brought before the committee at their monthly meetings. For some time past he believed the ladies had seldom met in committee, but not the less on that account were they useful, as must be perfectly apparent to any one who considered that not only were there a large number of boys but also a very large number of girls in the Orphanage. And though these ladies did not regularly meet in committee, they sometimes visited the Orphanage, and he had no doubt Mrs. Duthie had the benefit of their advice in the arrangements at the Orphanage.

Rev. D. Macpherson seconded Mr. Macfarlane's motion. He then said—I think the committee nominated will have a very pleasant charge during the current year. The educational position of the Orphanage at present is certainly all that can be desired. Two of our boys have passed the very highest examination which boys can pass under the Government standards at school, and it must be rather gratifying also that a girl belonging to the Scottish Orphanage is the first girl who has passed the same examination in this Presidency. (Hear, hear). Three at least of our boys are in consequence now preparing for the matriculation examination. Now I think that is a point of very considerable moment. There may be great differences of opinion as to the degree of advancement in education which should be provided in India for our European lads, and very strong arguments indeed may be brought forward against providing for them anything like a collegiate education. Probably those lads who from any special ability might be deemed worthy of such an education had far better be sent to England. But all must be agreed as to the great importance of giving all our European children who are to reside permanently in this country with the best school education which can be provided. (Hear, hear.) It must be I think a paramount duty of Europeans in this country to see that among the Heathen our European children shall receive all the moral and Christian culture which can be given to them. The children of the poorer families in this country are subjected to morally depressing influences, of which perhaps parents who are able to send their children home have little idea, and in so far as we can to cultivate their minds, to give the highest cultivation to their moral natures, must be, both as regards themselves and with reference to the non-Christians in this country, one of our highest duties. (Hear, hear.) I find an impression abroad among some that giving at such an institution as our Orphanage the higher branches of school education, and training our lads for the fifth standard and matriculation, may tend to diminish the efficiency of the education in the junior classes. But I think the condition of our Scottish Orphanage is of itself a sufficient proof to the contrary, and I cannot but wish that in some of the other institutions in this town of a similar description the good effect we have found follow in our Scottish Orphanage from attempting to give the higher education were laid to heart. We find that the advanced education given to the higher classes gives an excellent tone to the junior classes—that instead of their suffering, they are benefited; that a little *esprit de corps* is created among the children; that the younger even among the very youngest they begin to wish they should pass as good an examination before the Government inspector as the children of any other school. Even the very youngest classes are I am sure stimulated in their education by the fact that the elder children in the school have been able to pass according to the advanced standards. I think therefore that the Orphanage's having advanced this year beyond what was reached in any former year, we may take great encouragement and may hope that the Orphanage will be able to perform its part for the future even better than it has done in the past. (Hear, hear.) And I need say nothing as to the other aspects of the Orphanage. It is indeed providing a home for our children. I shall only say with reference to Mrs. Duthie that I have seen in cases of sickness most touching care shown by her. I have known some little child who had not been a very long time in the Orphanage to be nursed night after night by herself till she had to be remonstrated with, and her answer was, "What would I wish to be one to a child of mine if it were left fatherless and motherless." That is the feeling entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Duthie and Mrs. Smithers as regards all the children in the Orphanage, and it is this that enables us to have such satisfaction in all the management of the institution. (Applause).

Mr. W. Nicol proposed "That the following gentlemen be the Trustees of the Society till its next ordinary general meeting:—The Rev. D. C. Boyd, the Rev. D. Macpherson, D. Graham, Esq., and G. R. Wilson, Esq."

Mr. D Graham seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Chairman said he was sorry he had not in his opening remarks alluded to their excellent honorary secretary. He did think that the Orphanage was deeply indebted to any gentleman who gave his time and attention to the institution in the way that Mr. Wilson did. (Hear, hear.) All of them were very much engaged in business, and he knew for himself that he was always an absentee from committee meetings. He hoped there were not many who could plead equally guilty; but without the able and constant assistance and attention of Mr. Wilson, the affairs of such an institution as this might get into considerable disorder, and he thought they were all extremely indebted to Mr. Wilson, and equally indebted to the clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Boyd and the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, for the constant and tender interest which they took in the little children in this institution. (Hear, hear.) Indeed he would almost make it a resolution that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. G. R. Wilson for his valuable services as honorary secretary. (Applause.)

Mr. John Connon had very great pleasure indeed in seconding such a resolution. As regarded Mr. Boyd and Mr. Macpherson they were so good that they did not require any thanks for their services; besides it was a sort of professional duty on their part to exhibit all goodness, which he was glad to say they did. He had great pleasure in meeting them in all offices of Christian charity and good work, and had never known any *odium theologicum* between them—(laughter)—never knew them to have any quarrel between themselves or anybody else. But as regarded Mr. Wilson, he was in business like the rest of them, and as he gave his services gratuitously, he thought it was only right that they should record their thanks to him. He begged to second Mr. Campbell's motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. James Windram, seconded by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman for his conduct in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Stothert then closed the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 20th February, 1870.

Open 1,062½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	1,21,262	15	0
Merchandize	3,70,163	12	7
Earth Trains	3,461	8	0
Electric Telegraph	1,879	2	0
Total Rs.	4,96,767	5	7
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles. Total Rs.	5,27,584	11	8
Decrease	30,817	5	8

MR. HOLMAN HUNT, who, during several months past, has been painting at Bethlehem, is stated to have made good progress with an important picture.

A DAUGHTER of M. and Madame Lind-Goldschmidt has, it is reported, a beautiful voice, which her mother is educating with a view to her professional appearance.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Academy of Music it was resolved to offer the position of conductor of the orchestral and choral practices and concerts to Mr. John Hullah, who has accepted the post. The Academy, after some years of depression, has of late revived, and the number of students has largely increased.

AFGHANISTAN AND BOKHARA.

SIRDAR MAHOMED IBRAHIM KHAN has written to the Ameer, his father, saying that he will leave for Cabul directly the Commander-in-Chief (Feramorz Khan) reaches Tukhtapool. The Ameer, however, has rejoined that he is to leave at once. It would not much surprise us if Ibrahim Khan were to betake himself to Bokhara in disgust.

The envoy deputed to the King of Bokhara by Naib Mahomed Alum Khan writes that he is treated by the King with liberality and distinction. A tent and all necessary accommodation, together with twenty rupees a day, are assigned for his use. He reports further that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Ishaak Khan, and Meer Jehandar Shah are with the King's camp, but that they are treated not only with no honour but with gross inhospitality. No one attends to them on the part of the King, and for want of a tent the three Chiefs sleep at night in the open field.—*Pioneer.*

THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.

DR. DERENZY has discovered, or fancies he has discovered, the cause of the recent outbreak of cholera at Umritsur. But whether he has discovered it or not, the facts set forth in his recent report to the Punjab Government are certainly worthy of careful study and investigation. The fact is, we are told, established beyond the possibility of doubt "that the people of Umritsur have been using water largely contaminated with human excrement. Now the law of nature forbids to man the use of such water, and the hundreds of lives sacrificed to cholera, diarrhœa and other allied diseases are the penalties exacted for disobedience of the law." This is Dr. DeRenzy's inference, and now for his proofs. Salt, we are told, is found in the excreta of all animals, and salt is found in unusually large quantities in the intramural well-water of Umritsur. An analysis by Dr. Whitwell shows that while the water from wells outside the city contains from seven-tenths of a grain to two grains per gallon, the city water contains from four grains to one hundred and eighty-nine grains per gallon. This difference Dr. DeRenzy accounts for by saying that the salt in the intramural water is derived from the human and other excrement which has been for generations soaking into the soil. The soil, being saturated with excrement, the water contained in it dissolves the salt, and so carries it in solution to the wells. The Sanitary Commissioner has certainly made out a plausible case in support of his theory, but there are one or two necessary links in his chain of reasoning obviously wanting. We are not ourselves prepared to pass an opinion on the subject—the matter may well be left for discussion. At any rate, should Dr. DeRenzy's theory be the true one, poor Umritsur may expect a succession of cholera seasons like the last, for where the cause is in constant operation the effect should be constant also.—*Pioneer.*

AN ASIATIC EXAMPLE OF HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

THE latest number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* contains among other papers a short history of the reign of Alauddin-i-Khilji, translated from the *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi* by the late Major A. R. Fuller, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. In 695 Alauddin having managed the death of the reigning Sultan mounted the throne. His newly-acquired hoards were scattered in bribes—single bribes sometimes amounting to 20, 30, and even 50 maunds of gold! But in return he found himself at the head of a enormous force, with which in the height of the rainy season he marched on Delhi. The same golden key opened the gates and hushed the janitors, and Alauddin found himself more than reimbursed for his late expenses by the treasures of the capital. Offices and estates were showered on those who made submission, and near relations of the late Sultan were put to death. While these festivities were going on in Delhi the Moghuls made an inroad into the country, but were defeated by Alauddin's General, and that monarch found his position sufficiently secure to warrant a change of tactics. Accordingly all the chiefs who had made submission were put to death, and the huge bribes and estates lavished so lately upon them reverted to the Imperial treasury. Torture and confiscation were freely employed to collect revenues, and with such success that the Sultan's riches turned his head. His good fortune enabled him to defeat the Moghuls in several encounters, and at last, after a great victory in the plain of Kili, he styled himself "Alexander the Second" and announced his intention to conquer everybody anywhere. After some persuasion he determined *pro tem.* to content himself with merely the conquest of Hindostan, and this interesting fragment of old history concludes leaving Alauddin actively employed in quelling revolts organized by his own Generals, nephews and friends. The translation is, however, to be continued, we hope, in more than one future number.—*Pioneer.*

TYPICAL CIVILIANS,

FROM A BENGAL POINT OF VIEW.

INTRODUCTION.

AT a time when the position and prospects of the Indian Civil Services are being much discussed, it may not be uninteresting to exhibit in a few light sketches the nature of their duties and organization. These pages may disappoint the lovers of personality. It is not intended to take individuals and hold them up as types. But there may be many among the aspirants for a Civil Covenant and their friends, and some even among the general community of readers, who feel a curiosity as to these points that have been mentioned above. Such persons may not be unwilling to examine, in passing, some of the characteristics that are common to the more important members of each main division of our official hierarchy. Coming to India young, and soon dropping into the particular grooves in which their respective careers are henceforth to run, it is natural that Civilians should become such as in fact we see them. Very much of complexional distinctiveness will yet remain—especially in the stronger characters. But all, more or less, will be gradually moulded by the form and pressure of the various tasks which they undertake, those who, rising from temporary employ in the junior branches of the Secretariat, attain ultimately through that department to seats in Council or to the government of Provinces, will be more officemen than statesmen, and this is an evil which demands, no doubt the attention of the rulers of British India. A stronger individuality and more directness of sympathy with the people will be found to distinguish that larger class who rise in the regular line. And a third set of qualities must be expected in the unhappy, but small, minority of those who never rise at all.

Having started by disclaiming personality it is not possible that we should say very much about the Civilian as Governor General; for only one man has been so fortunate during the current century, and the experiment is not very likely to be repeated. Lord Lawrence was not indeed the mere bureaucrat who had worked his way from stool to stool in a Calcutta office, without ever seeing more of the country than was visible from the windows of the carriage in which he went to Simla and back. But he was a small statesman, however great his moral qualities as a man. Middle class people with the deficient culture and the so-called "practical" tendencies of the British Philistine, cannot be expected to make fit representatives of imperial power. Their habits of mind, developed into hectic activity by years of unchecked authority and always in the narrow channels of practical administration, cannot, if they would, be grand. Safely trusted with the details of a subordinate Government, where they have to do chiefly with Asiatics or to regulate the operations of dependent bureaux upon general principles provided to their hands, they are not the men for an office like that of the Viceroy, consultative, dignified, and ornamental. The representative, even of a constitutional Government, cannot indeed be a mere lay figure whose majesty, stripped of its externals, would become as the conundrum says merely "a jest;" nevertheless what the French call "to represent" must always form a large part of his duties. He stands between a high civilization and a number of stationary races and forms;—so to speak—the funnel through which the new wine is poured into the old bottles. He requires therefore that supreme tact which gilds the real conflict of irreconcileable ideas with the glamour of pageantry and etiquette. To form the lordly centre of a well-organized ceremony; to make graceful bows; to recollect that names that belong to particular faces; to give way with graceful deference to public opinion, in both Metropolis and Dependency; and to extend his purple mantle over the proceedings of his councillors; all these are the functions of the *Grand Seigneur.* But they ought not be looked for from the intelligent satrap who has spent his days in organizing revenue departments, consolidating new conquests, or coercing the nomad cattle-lifters of a wild frontier. There are, as has been already hinted, only two classes of Indian Civilians from which to choose. There is the myopic Secretary, grown prematurely bent and bald over his eternal desk and boxes; to whom there is no private life, and whose public life is a matter chiefly of precedent; who goes into society, not to talk, but to hold his tongue; and if he had time for reading would like all literature to be arranged in the form of tabulated statements. There is, on the other hand, the equestrian administrator, who hears reports while out shooting, who goes out with greyhounds to visit a disputed boundary; to whom the whole world is a wide and open cutcherry, in which he rules with whip and spur; a Cromwell in a *solah topee,* or a glorified Squire Western. Need it be said that men of both these types are alike unsuited for the higher fields of statesmanship, or for the chief part in a courtly programme.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.

I.

Unsuited as we have seen to the apex of the administrative pyramid, the members of the Civil Service have often made very useful and even creditable figures high upon its sides. The charge of a subordinate presidency, as it is the most conspicuous, so is it the most legitimate development of the distinguished Civilian. The man who rises to this situation must have shown a combination of many qualities, mostly good. Though in his social and ceremonial phase he is only to shine with a reflected, and as it were lunar brightness, yet he should not be an utter barbarian. It is well, for example, that he should be an accomplished man, of a tall and portly presence. To a never-baffled acquaintance with office details, it is desirable that he should add a certain amount of general culture, and an invincible, though good tempered, firmness in dealing with the peculiar hopes, fears, and quarrels of individuals. An attractive family circle, without such a superfœtation of sons and kinsmen in general as to darken the political horizon and overshadow the fair fame of their Head with the clouds of nepotism, will generally be a useful concomitant. Like a Bishop, whose position is in many respects similar, he should be blameless, no brawler, given to hospitality, the husband of one wife. Not that this lady should resemble the wives of some well known bishops. Honoured in her own sphere, she does not interpose directly in public life. Yet is she the help-meet of her lord, tempering his otherwise dry intercourse with his subordinates, into which she has many opportunities of infusing a kind and womanly charm. This makes her, in the best sense, a "demi-official." Mrs. Proudie would bring any high position into well-merited contempt; but such a lady requires a Dr. Proudie for her production, and Dr. Proudie does not belong to the order of minds which furnishes the men who rise in Indian public life.

It will be seen that we have been led to consider provincial rulers in a social aspect, even while admitting that there was little or nothing in the life of the Civilian to generate the very highest type of a social leader. But there is another part of a Sub-Governor's duties; we do not now speak of the epicene Governments of Bombay and Madras, which are for the most part given as rewards for minor political services at Home, and are but feeble copies of Viceroyalty, anomalies destined to no very protracted existence. It is of Lieutenant-Governors that we speak, including Chief Commissioners, who are merely Lieutenant-Governors under the Foreign Department. Burthened as the Government of India is with vast imperial concerns, it is natural that much must be left to these trusted functionaries. Thus they come to play a great, though not perhaps always a very ostentatious, part in public affairs, and have a considerable sphere in which their power and influence are, for practical purposes, well nigh absolute. Limited in political matters (properly so called), almost powerless in the management and movements of the Military, the Lieutenant-Governor's scope is in Civil affairs co-extensive with the area of his province. Within this there are almost numberless matters of importance and interest in which he is both Alpha and Omega, having the first word and the last. From him emanate the rough sketches of projects of law destined to affect the welfare of many millions of men. The assessment of rent and taxes, the management of drainage and irrigation, the duties and strength of the police force, and many similar points, are often due to his initiative; he is always consulted about their details; and the application of many of the rules that are eventually framed is most commonly left to his discretion by a clause in the new Act. Above all is he independent in the many complicated relations involved in the word "patronage;" a troublesome labyrinth to which he alone holds the clue, monopolizing at once the knowledge of men and the responsibility of measures.

If the Secretary of State is impelled by "an influential deputation from the manufacturing districts" to send out to the Government of India a despatch advocating a differential duty upon moral pocket handkerchief in the South-West Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor will, in the long run, deal with the subject pretty much as he pleases. "India" will address him (in the Circumlocution Department), inviting an opinion on the feasibility of the measure. Whereupon he will draft a Memo, on which his Secretary will base a circular letter to all Commissioners. The tissue of this address will be sufficiently diaphanous to allow of bias of the "Government" being clearly discernible for those experienced officers. By a day named, or perhaps within a week after, the returns are received, duly ruled and figured, and accompanied by just the necessary comments to enable the "Government" to set to work. In due course the Circumlocution Department will get its answer. It will be informed in round sonorous official English that this Government, after careful enquiry, has ascertained that the average incidence of the pocket handkerchief in these provinces is 150 per square mile, yielding an out-turn of one to every two and half of the population. Regard being had to the due proportion existing between the taxes (for which this Government is indebted to a most exhaustive memo. by the superannuated member of the Board of Separate Revenue) it would appear that somewhat less than 96·5 per cent. of those handkerchiefs ought undoubtedly to be moral. But the native looms would appear to furnish a fabric which, though not perhaps all that could be wished for morally, is generally acceptable, and, having advertence to the fact that the policy of British rule was opposed to direct interference with the customs of the people, or the freedom of opinion, it would be necessary to trust to the gradual spread of enlightenment, for the development of a healthy demand for pocket handkerchiefs of the class contemplated in the instructions of the Secretary of State. In the meanwhile the local authorities had been impressed with the propriety of taking every legitimate opportunity of pointing out to the people the desirability, in a sanitary point of view, of blowing their noses, and especially of doing so with suitable material. I am to add that the important and interesting subject discussed in the present correspondence will continue to occupy the anxious attention of this Government. And I have the honour to be, sir, your most, &c., &c." And so the measure is buried for ten years.

In cases of deficit and financial reform, the great thing is, of course, to spare the high officials at the top of the tree and lop away freely at those humbler constituents below, who may be said to form its roots. Say that the police is selected as the *caput lupinum.* The Lieutenant-Governor is informed that he must be retrenched four lakhs out of the Budget estimate for this department, but he is left to save the amount from wherever he can. Here, as in the other case, he is practically omnipotent.

Into the thorny paths of patronage it is not necessary to go far. The Lieutenant-Governor being the person, next perhaps to the unrepresented citizen himself, who is most closely affected by the efficiency or non-efficiency of the officials, it is but proper that to the Lieutenant-Governor should be alloted the chief voice in their selection. In the case of Covenanted Civilians this rather invidious class of duty is facilitated by precedent and etiquette. Except in the case of conspicuous unfitness, every member of the service who adheres to "the regular line" rises by mere force of longevity without the smallest reference to his merits. And, seeing that all undergo the same apprenticeship, and administer the same laws and regulations, this is probably the least evil of the courses that might be taken. The objection to it is obvious, but not overwhelming. Were it not the rule, think of the intrigues, heartburnings, and disingenuous rivalries that would be generated. One main reason for keeping up purchase in the British Army, is notoriously the difficulty of keeping promotion by merit clear of jobbery. It would never do to have Dowb rising from one difficult post to another by a course of sycophancy, and backbiting, and sitting in anti-rooms.

In exceptional appointments such a man as we have been sketching may be trusted to provide. The four or five great prizes are appointments to which he dare not prefer a very incapable candidate, even if he desired to do so. The opinion of the superiors and inferiors of aspirants, the feeling of the service at large, and most of all the sentiments of the press and general public, the Lieutenant-Governor will carefully collect; and in giving them the stamp of his high authority best distinguish himself as the chief of local public servants.—*Englishman.*

A WELL-KNOWN character in Parisian circles, and founder of the French Jockey Club, Count de Chateau-Villard, died a few months ago, leaving behind him a considerable fortune, the disposition of a portion of which, by reason of its eccentricity, is just now under consideration by the Paris tribunals at the instance of the Count's two grown-up children, the offspring of his first marriage. It seems that during his lifetime the celebrated French sportsman was in the habit of burying his old hounds in a particular enclosure on his estate, and that he had erected over them a monumental column inscribed "To my true friends." The Count, however, desired to carry his affection for these members of the brute creation a step further, and to be buried beside them, and gave this direction in his will, leaving, moreover, a sum of 60,000 francs for the erection of a handsome mausoleum, within which were to be disposed the statues, busts and other works of art at his chateau of Villard, together with all the portraits of his female friends. A further sum, sufficient to produce 2,000 francs a year, was to be set aside for the salary of a keeper of the proposed mausoleum. The widow of the Count desires that the provisions of the will may be strictly fulfilled, and has instructed counsel to support her views before the tribunal that will judge the case.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW" AND MRS. BEECHER STOWE.

WITH remarkable promptness, the *Quarterly Review* has replied to Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated." Some thirty pages of the number just issued are devoted to further consideration of what is called "The Byron Mystery." At the same time the *Review* states that it recognizes no absolute necessity for rejoinder or reply; but it desires to remedy any want of completeness in its former article, owing to unavoidable causes; and it is now in a condition to explain fully the circumstances under which Lady Byron's letters of January and February, 1816, were written to Mrs. Leigh. Further, it is stated that these letters were received from legitimate sources, and were authenticated by the Earl of Chichester, Lord William Godolphin Osborne, and Mr. George Leigh, the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. Leigh.

While Mrs. Stowe has undertaken, or become involved in, the threefold task of strengthening, as best she may, her charge against Lord Byron, of vindicating Lady Byron's complicity in that charge, and of extenuating her own conduct in dragging the whole noisome matter into public notice, the function of the reviewer is of a simpler nature. He concerns himself simply with a defence of Lord Byron—with a cumulation of evidence in support of that defence. He is not interested in framing any theory which, on the ground of hallucination or otherwise, may supply an apology for Lady Byron's conduct; it is not for him to reconcile or account for discrepancies or inconsistencies in her career; still less has he to study Mrs. Stowe's proceedings. He has but to defend Lord Byron; and if in so doing to the best of his power, and fortified by such proofs as he can command, he damages others or diminishes esteemed reputations, *that* is not his affair.

The reviewer, however, is prepared to allow Mrs. Stowe "the full benefit of her delusions so far as her general character for veracity (not accuracy) is concerned," while he wholly declines to give her the credit she claims on account of disinterested motives and elevated objects. He quotes Bacon's remark, that "there is no magnifying glass like a prejudicate opinion," and proceeds to regard Mrs. Stowe as one of those persons whose intellectual vision is so clouded with prejudice that they see everything through a distorting medium. Thus she was led to read "The Dream," and to insist that its heroine was not Mary Chaworth, but Mrs. Leigh; and thus she misinterpreted the solitary piece of documentary evidence she could appeal to in confirmation of her story: the paper handed to her by Lady Byron, containing a brief memorandum of the charge, "with the dates affixed," and which paper Mrs. Stowe took with her to London to peruse and consider. Here we quote the reviewer's own words:—

"She returned it to Lady Byron; we have read it and we positively assert that it contains not a syllable from which any sane person without a 'prejudicate' opinion could collect that Lady Byron ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime at any time. It simply confirms some of the preliminary and incidental details of the story."

It is open to Mrs. Stowe to rejoin, however, that she read the memorandum, as it was intended to be read, by the light of Lady Byron's spoken narrative.

The persons most about Lady Byron during the worst period, the last two months, of her cohabitation with her husband, were Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Clermont, and Captain (afterwards Lord) Byron; and with Mrs. Leigh and Captain Byron she took counsel touching her every step until she quitted her husband's house, and committed regularly her every cause of complaint to them, to Mrs. Clermont, and to another female friend. Her principal confidant throughout was Mrs. Leigh, however, who kept her minutely informed of the state of things in Piccadilly after her departure, using at the same time all her influence to prevent matters from coming to extremity. "This explains," says the *Quarterly* "why Lady Byron wrote in such passionate terms of gratitude and confidence to Mrs. Leigh, and why the child was christened Augusta Ada." To the objection that the letters published in the *Quarterly* were fragmentary, the reviewer replies, "four of them are entire, and correspondence to fill a moderate volume, all tending to the same conclusion, has been preserved." Further letters are then given.

Lady Byron's confinement took place on the 10th of December, 1815; and though Lady Noel had been expected in town, it does not appear that she was present at the time, and it is probable that Mrs. Clermont was despatched from Kirkby in her stead. The new letters adduced are not all dated, but would seem to have been written between the 6th of November and the 10th of December. Mrs. Leigh is in all addressed by Lady Byron in terms of extreme affection. There is an execution in Piccadilly, and Byron's state of excitement from this and other causes appears intense. Lady Byron writes to her sister-in-law:—

"God knows what I suffered yesterday, and am suffering, from B.'s distraction, which is of the *very worst* kind. He leaves the house, telling me he will abandon himself to every sort of desperation—speaks to me only to upbraid me with having married him when he wished not, and says he is therefore acquitted of all principle towards me, and I must consider myself only to be answerable for the vicious courses to which his despair will drive him and is driving him. The going out of the house and the drinking are the most fatal. He was really quite frantic yesterday; said he did not care for any consequences to me, and it seemd impossible to tell if his feelings towards you or me were the most completely reversed; for, as I have told you, he loves or hates us together. God knows what he will do. I find in a religious trust the only comfort and peace I can experience. Things never were so serious. I don't mean the circumstances, for they *must* mend; but his feelings. You shall hear again to-morrow, but I hope for no better. . . . Don't be unhappy about *me,* and perhaps you will see less cause than I do to be so about *him.*

"I have awaited to the last in the hope of some change; but it is incurable pride and madness. O Augusta, will it ever change for me? I scarcely know what I say; though I have been making the best of things till yesterday, when self-deception became impossible. I have thought that since last Saturday (on which night he sat drinking with Kinnaird's party till half-past four in the morning) his head has never been right, and he will add, I fear, more and more to the cause.

"B—— relented last night—for he returned earlier from the play, and I took the opportunity of attacking him, which I had scarcely had before, as he had never been in my company throughout the day for much more than an hour. He was kind to me again but still rather odd. However, I am very thankful, after the fit of despair imparted to you—cruelly I fear. He does not think I know the circumstances of our unwelcome guest. I wish George B——, or some man friend of common sense, were in the way to laugh B—— out of his excessive horror on this subject, which he seems to regard as if no mortal had ever experienced anything so shocking, and *we* can do less, because he thinks that women don't enter into this sublime grievances. They are quite the subject of his *romance* at present.

"I say so little to you of your own concerns because I cannot speak very freely on paper, but there are none on which I think more, or wish more to talk to you. I must tell you that you are 'Augusta' again to B——, for during the paoxysm you were 'Mrs. Leigh,' and I expected you would soon be 'The Honourable——.' I ought to have laughed at this, but I took it as another misery, fancying that I was in some way the cause of such an alteration. And now for my peace and comfort, dearest A——, let me express my earnest desire that, whatever you may see or hear towards me, you will never think it an act of friendship for me to risk B——'s displeasure. I suspect you of any *disinterested* policy of this kind. But in the first place I should be *more* grieved if he and you were to differ, and in the second (which may have more weight with you) I don't think it would do *me* any good to have *my* part taken. So remember."

In a later letter she writes:—

"My head is better, and I wish to make a few observations respecting the nature of my greatest fears for B——, and I think I daily understand the case better. His misfortune is an habitual *passion for excitement,* which is always found in ardent temperaments, where the pursuits are not in some degree organized. It is the *ennui* of a monotonous existence that drives the best hearted people of this description to the most dangerous paths, and makes them often seem to act from bad motives, when in fact they are only flying from internal suffering by external stimulus. The love of tormenting arises chiefly from this source. Drinking, gaming, &c., are all of the same origin. How far it may depend on body or mind, it is difficult to ascertain. I am inclined to think that a vitiated stomach, particularly if arising from habits of excess, is a chief cause of the sensation of *ennui,* and that change of scene, air, and exercise are more efficient to its removal than any efforts of reason. As for seeking a cure in worldly dissipation, it is adding to the evil, and for that reason I so much dread B——'s entering into the pursuits of fashion, whose votaries are always the victims of this misery in the intervals of their mischief-making operations. At the same time, I would have his mind diverted from itself by every possible means that would not lead to accession of the disease; and, so far from considering my own tastes, I would court Lady ——'s society for him, or anything in this world, to arrest its fatal course. I know in what it must end, if it increases; and with such apprehensions, will you wonder if I am sometimes almost heart-broken before my time? My dear, dear A——, do give me any opinion of yours on this, and don't mistrust your own judgment; I will not blindly adopt it. Such were my aching reflections last night."

After these letters follows one dated 4th of January addressed by Lady Byron to her aunt Lady Melbourne in which occur the words, "My confinement has been rendered so comfortable by Mrs. Leigh's kindness and attention, which I can never forget," &c. On the 15th of January Lady Byron left London for Kirkby, writing on the 16th the now famous "Dear Duck" letter. (It is to be noted that, according to her own statement of 1830, she had on the 8th, with the concurrence of his family, consulted Dr. Baillie regarding her husband's supposed insanity, and that on the 17th Lady Noel wrote inviting him to Kirkby.) On the 3rd of February she wrote the letter beginning "My dearest Augusta,—You are desired by your brother to ask if my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. He has, &c., &c." (already published in the *Quarterly*; and on the 7th she thus addressed her husband:—

"Kirkby, 7th February, 1816.

"If I had not written to Mrs. Leigh what I deemed a sufficient answer to the contents of your first letter, I should have deferred the still more painful task of addressing yourself. Your second letter, received yesterday, [illegible] to require from me this mention. I [illegible] at the manner in which that letter was delivered to me, since my correspondence, as well as my determination, is free. I have, indeed, placed myself under the protection of my parents; but I act on my own conviction, independently as they do on theirs.

"You know what I have suffered, and would have sacrificed, to avoid this extremity, and the strong proofs of duty and attachment I have given by a persevering endurance of the most trying inflictions. After seriously and dispassionately reviewing the misery that I have experienced, almost without interval, from the

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day of my marriage, I have finally determined on the measure of a separation, which my father was authorized to communicate to you, and to carry into effect. It is, unhappily, your disposition to consider what you *have* as worthless, what you have *lost* as invaluable. But remember that you declared yourself *most miserable* when I was yours. Every expression of feeling, sincerely as it might be made, would here be misplaced."

A. I. BYRON.

On the 24th she wrote again to Mrs. Leigh:—

"24th February, 1816.

"My dearest Augusta,—Indeed I do not mistake you and know the kindness of your motives, even when my opinions differ most from yours. You are bewildered by misery; and, unhappy as I am, I think at this moment I am more capable of judging than you are. Yet self-confidence is not usually one of my errors. I give the fullest consideration to all you represent, and willing as I am to view things in another light, my opinion never varies—the world will, of course, suppose me to have considered my own interest only, which the situation would certainly have justified me in doing, but in addition I have the most perfect conviction that I do not sacrifice one single consideration of the happiness of others. My resolution is, therefore, such, that if my father and mother were to implore me by every duty to *them* to return to my husband, I *would not*. I observe in your letter a fluctuation between your own opinion and the impressions given by others. And I should attribute to the latter what you say of *his* duty to the child being to resist a separation—this I cannot understand, particularly as no conditions on that subject have been mentioned. You seem to forget that we have given every possible opportunity of an amicable arrangement, so far from forcing him to legal proceedings. Of these I am well informed, and have means of success of which you are ignorant. Afflicting as such measures must be to me, I must, and will, pursue them if I cannot otherwise obtain full security. In answer to your question, I left London impressed with the idea of a fatal disease, and an insanity that might admit control. Both these were as you know proved unfounded when Mr. Lettsom had personal opportunities of judging. In that case I had foreseen this as the only course I could pursue, and I did not dissemble to give my opinion on the subject.—Your most affectionate,

"A. I. BYRON."

It is admitted that early in 1816 a report of a guilty connection between the brother and sister had got into circulation—as, indeed, had every variety of calumny that could be anyhow grafted upon the case. A friend of Mrs. Leigh's addressed Lady Byron upon the subject, and obtained this reply:—

"Mivart's Hotel, 20th February, 1816.

"My dear Mrs. Villiers,—I consider your letter as a very kind proof of the justice you do to my feelings, which are by no means so absorbed in my own distress as to forget those of others, who, perhaps, suffer still more. I deeply regret the reports which have been circulated relative to the cause of the separation between Lord B. and myself, and none can occasion me more sorrow than that which you mention as reflecting on Mrs. Leigh's character; but as I can positively assert that *not one* of the many reports now current have been sanctioned or encouraged by me, my family or my friends, I cannot consider myself in any degree responsible for them.

"During my residence under the same roof with Mrs. Leigh, all my friends have heard me express the most grateful and affectionate sense of her good offices towards me; and before I left the house, I wrote of her, and spoke of her, in those terms to every one who was intimate with me.

"In the present state of circumstances you must be aware that a publication of the real grounds of difference between Lord B. and myself would be extremely improper, and, in conformity with the advice I have received, I must abstain from any further disclosure. It is very painful to me to be obliged, in consequence, to appear less confidential than I wish towards you. I have been with my father ever since I came to town, of course wishing to be as unobserved as possible; and it is insisted upon by my legal advisers that I shall have no communication with Piccadilly. I must ask free indulgence for this answer. You do not know the *extreme* perplexities and miseries of my present circumstances, or I should feel secure of it. At least, believe me, my dear Mrs. Villiers, yours most truly,

"The Honourable Mrs. Villiers. "A. I. BYRON."

In the spring of 1830—fourteen years after the separation of husband and wife—Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh quarrelled about money matters, it is believed; "Mrs. Leigh," says the reviewer, "taking the initiative by declining all further intimacy with Lady Byron."

In regard to Medora Leigh, the reviewer states that Lady Byron, "having known all about this unhappy girl for ten years without making any effort for reclaiming her, suddenly sent for her in the autumn of 1840, brought her to Paris, and there, or at Fontainebleau, told her the revolting story of her alleged paternity." In 1843 she took measures for establishing Medora Leigh abroad. "The paragraph that has been going the round of the papers stating that her story was received by everybody as true is a sheer invention of the writer. Lady Byron did not forgive Medora Leigh's relapse into frailty. She died in 1847.

The *Review* points out the discrepancy in Mrs. Stowe's statements as to Lady Byron's "friends, trustees, and family." In the "Vindication" she defends herself from blame for speaking without reference to these by asking, "How was I to know that any of them were living?" ten years having elapsed since she had had any intercourse with England. Yet in the "True Story" Mrs. Stowe had indulged in this maudlin bit of flattery:—"To the children left by her daughter Lady Byron ministered with the faithfulness of a guardian angel; and it is owing to her influence that those who yet remain are some of the best and noblest of mankind."

Mrs. Stowe's admission that before Lady Byron's disclosure to her she had heard the same story from Mrs. ——— (supposed to be Mrs. Jameson) is commented upon. Her first statement induced a belief that until Lady Byron spoke the subject was quite new to her. Further, the reviewer lands Mrs. Stowe in a dilemma. Her conjectures are contradictory. She suggests first, that Lady Byron might have made allowance for Mrs. Leigh on the ground of her being a weak woman under her brother's control—"a precious apology for such a crime." But if Mrs. Leigh was a weak woman, why did Lady Byron lean upon and confide in her, and beg her to stay on with her brother? Secondly, that Mrs. Leigh was a strong-minded woman, and persuaded Lady Byron that matters had not gone beyond insane attempts which she had resisted, and that she alone could control his insanity. "But," says the *Review*, "after what Lady Byron had seen and Lord Byron had justified, after the revelation had come in a way that left no kind of doubt, such an appeal to credulity by Mrs. Leigh would be preposterous. Besides, Lady Byron's letters show that she did not think his sister capable of controlling him."

In reply to Mrs. Stowe's suggestion that any wife placed as she supposes Lady Byron to have been placed would have done as she did, the reviewer observes:—

"We, in our turn, fearlessly ask any wife, except one of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's spiritual wives: 'Supposing your husband and sister were involved together in an infamous crime, would you leave them together when you separated from your husband on that ground? Would you write entreating her to stay with him? Would you have carried your infant daughter to the font to be christened after her? Would you have gone on living with her in the closest intimacy? Would you have expatiated on her virtues to your friends, and employed her as your recognized medium of communication with her paramour?'"

Finally, Mrs. Stowe's allegation that the reference in Byron's letters to Moore (of the 2nd of February, 1818) of an illegitimate child, born before Ada and Allegra, points to the "child of sin," is met by pointing out the lines "To my Son," written in 1807, and a stanza in "Don Juan" bearing upon the matter. There is no Positive proof on either side; but is it fair for Mrs. Stowe to ignore altogether the presumptive evidence that some years before his marriage Lord Byron was the parent of a child, to whom his letter was applicable quite as much, at any rate, as to the supposed offspring of incest?

"She has canonized the sinner, intending to deify the saint," says the reviewer, bidding her farewell. The epigram has its justice. The *Quarterly* has at least fortified the defence of Lord Byron. The "Vindication"—as our readers learned by the assistance of the book telegraphed to us as soon as it appeared in America—does little more than reiterate, with fresh acrimony and increased vehemence, the charge against the poet. Between the accusation and the defence it is probable that a certain gap will always exist. This gap, however, has greatly narrowed in the course of the controversy, and the decision of public opinion cannot be doubted. With something of the pulpit excitation and mingling of sanctimoniousness with savageness that characterize her manner, Mrs. Stowe now refers the questions for adjudication at the day of doom. She *then* expects—to speak colloquially—that Lord Byron will be properly "served out;" and seems to rejoice in the prospect with something of old Sir David Lindsay's notion of the pleasure that will be afforded to those in Heaven by the spectacle of the sufferings of the damned:—

They sall rejoyis to see the great dolour
Of dampnit folks in Hell, and their torment,
Because of God it is the juste jugement.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN INNOVATION.

LAST Sunday morning (Jan. 23) a clergyman in a London suburb stated that he would read a printed sermon to his congregation, and did so. It was a bold resolution, but a wise one. When we consider what the duties of a clergyman are throughout the week, the demands upon his time, the painful scenes he is often called to witness, the frequent interruptions to which he is liable, it is impossible, unless his health be robust and his mind singularly vigorous, that he can preach two original sermons on Sunday which shall satisfy the just requirements of an educated audience. There are three ways of escaping from the difficulty. The first is to borrow or buy a sermon and to present it as an original composition—a plan frequently adopted, but unfortunately dishonest; the second is for the preacher to reproduce old sermons of his own—a plan which has all the disadvantages of reading from a book, and the additional disadvantages of making a congregation sleepy or dissatisfied; the third method by which a clergyman may save himself from intellectual exhaustion with detriment to his congregation is to read once in the day a short sermon from some famous divine. Sir Roger de Coverley's chaplain must have had an intelligent congregation of rustics if they cared for the learned preachers he selected for them. Certainly neither the sermons of Barrow, nor Sanderson, nor South, would be acceptable now-a-days, even in a London church, but from more recent divines, broad church, evangelical, or high, there are ample materials for selection. All that we have said is on the assumption so generally entertained that a clergyman is bound to preach at least twice every Sunday, while in most cases weekday services are exacted from him also. Custom is a hard task-master, and it might be better for all of us—laity as well as clergy—if we could free ourselves from his trammels. What a power, for instance, might still exist in the pulpit if a clergyman, instead of occupying it weekly as a matter of course, never ventured to enter it unless he had a distinct purpose to fulfil!—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MADAME ELISABETH.*

(*Spectator*, Jan. 29.)

THE memory of Madame Elisabeth had almost faded from the minds of this, the second generation born since her tragical death, when the publication of a volume of her letters roused considerable interest among the lovers of historical biography, and gave life and colour to the dim figure which had vanished in the gloom of the Temple, and whose very tomb it had been impossible to identify. In Clery's memoirs, and in prints and pictures relative to the family group which met so awful, and personally so undeserved a fate, Elisabeth appears as the gentle supporter of her brilliant sister-in-law; but until M. Feuillet de Conches published her correspondence with certain of the ladies nearest to her person, and closely allied to her by friendship, she could scarcely be said to have for us a substantive existence. Since then, the two thick volumes given to the world by M. de Beauchesne, and bearing date of last year, give as complete a picture as can be desired of a very admirable nature, firmly built, and capable of achieving a separate reputation for itself, but for the simple directness of purpose which caused it to utterly disregard all praise and all social success.

The Court of the Bourbon Kings of France at all times contained the most singular diversity of character within the bosom of the Royal family itself. Something in the blood seemed to run to extremes of virtue or of vice. Louis XIV., after a life of very lax morality, ended by an old age of strict devotion; his son, the Grand Dauphin, was a non-entity, but his grandson, the Duc de Bourgogne, Fenelon's pupil, inspired the highest hopes from the virtuous promise of his youth. His early death and the long minority of the boy Louis XV., under a vicious Regent, prepared the fatal reign which was to cost France all her chance of steady national development. But nothing in authentic history is more amazing and more touching than the contrast of the two lives led at Versailles by Louis XV. and by his wife and children. Marie Leczinska, daughter of Stanislaus, the dethroned King of Poland, was a truly good woman; whether she was also a sensible one is a difficult matter to judge of. Her portraits are very characteristic, showing a plain face, *nez retroussee*, and eyes of considerable intelligence. But even supposing she was narrow and bigoted, as the Liberal writers of the period affirmed, her husband was enough to make her so. She could but stiffen herself against the flood of immorality surging about her; and a hard lot was hers, for it appears true that in the beginning of their married life her husband was really attached to her, and that, like many weak affectionate natures, the beginning of evil had for him no end. It was a miserable Court intrigue which first plotted the young king's moral ruin, and from thenceforth Marie Leczinska had to uphold her own dignity and the purity of her family circle against fearful odds. She had eight daughters and one son. Of the daughters, one married a prince of Spain, another became a Carmelite nun, two or three died, the others grew to middle age at Versailles. When the Revolution came two were still living, Mesdames Adelaide and Victoire. They got away to Rome with some difficulty, were received with open arms, and there, in an old Roman palace, they spent their remaining years. Marie Leczinska's only son, the "Good Dauphin," died of consumption at the age of 36. This man was so strangely unlike his father, was so religious, so industrious, so single-hearted, that one wonders as one reads of him what special providence had guarded him in that terrible atmosphere of the Court. He was the father, by Marie Josephe de Saxe, of many children, three of whom were kings of France. Elisabeth was the youngest, and had lost father and mother before she was four years old.

The poor little child thus left lonely was so delicate that small hopes were entertained of rearing her. She was given, with her elder sister Clotilde, into the hands of Madame de Marsen, the Royal governess. Clotilde was nearly five years the oldest, and one of those good little girls with whom everything goes well. She lived to espouse the Prince of Sardinia, to be a wanderer over Europe in the times when the old Legitimate thrones were subverted, and to be finally entitled "venerable" by the Catholic Church. But in proportion as Clotilde was good, Elisabeth was naughty. Passionate and obstinate was this Royal Mite, scolding her maids, and declaring that princesses need not teaze themselves to learn, as they had always somebody to think for them. In Marie Antoinette's letters, she makes kindly mention of this little sister-in-law, who was intelligent, but so unmanageable. The child was jealous of Clotilde because it was natural that Madame de Marsan should prefer the tractable pupil, but the eldest sister lavished all her tenderness upon the younger one, and was the first strong influence which bore upon Elisabeth for good. In the year 1770, Clotilde made her first Communion, and according to the etiquette of the French Court she quitted on that day the simple dress of her childhood, and put on the stately attire of a princess, cushioned and powdered hair, hoop, stomacher, and the *tout-ensemble* of the time to which we are accustomed in Sir Joshua's pictures.

Her governess, anxious to change the little Elisabeth's natural difficulties into the virtues which lay near akin, now sent for a widow lady, once a pupil at St. Cyr's, then living in retirement at Alsace, to assist her in her charge. Not only had Madame de Mackau a firm and commanding character, by which to work on Elisabeth's sensible but obstinate nature; but she had one young daughter of her own, two years older than the one and younger than the other princess, and the three were henceforth educated together under a strict maternal rule. This daughter became Madame de Bombelles, Elisabeth's dear friend in youth, and constant correspondent when later life separated them. It is by this friendship that the memory of both survives in its freshness.

The three young girls received a good education. It was the time when the Galtons at Barr, and the Edgeworths in Ireland, and Mr. Day in England, and many others whose projects have been less known, were all energetically alive to the necessity of good teaching. Accordingly, we find the same current in the Court of France. Elisabeth learned botany from the King's physician, Lemonnier, a remarkable man; she read Plutarch, and acted little plays, besides, of course, being taught all the regular routine. She often went to visit the young ladies of St. Cyr and her childhood passed happily up to the year 1777, marked by two great events, her own first communion, and the marriage of her sister Clotilde. It was the Count de Viry (married later to an English wife, the daughter of Lord Sandwich, and sister of the eminent barrister Basil Montagu) who came to fetch the young bride. She bade a formal adieu at Versailles to the King and Queen, but Elisabeth went with her as far as Choisy, and her brother also followed privately. On the 28th of August they both parted from their Clotilde. She never saw either of them again. Elisabeth fell ill of grief, and Maria Antoinette wrote to her mother that she feared learning to love the child too much, "since I feel for her sake, and taking warning by my aunts, that it is essential that she should not remain to be an old maid in this country."

When Elisabeth was about fifteen, projects of marriage were afloat for her. Portugal was seriously talked of, but the negotiations came to nothing. Then the Duc d'Aosta was proposed, but French pride objected to marrying a daughter of France to a younger son. Lastly, the Emperor of Austria, Joseph II., was said to have greatly admired her when he paid a visit incognito to his sister the Queen, but the anti-Austrian party at Court prevented any result. Nor did Elisabeth ever seem to have an anxious moment in regard to herself and her establishment. All her letters show her living for others, wrapped up in their interests and acting as counsellor and friend. Mademoiselle de Mackau, married to M. de Bombelles, Mademoiselle de Causans, who became Madame de Raigecourt, and the young and lively Mademoiselle de la Briffe, who became the Marquise de Moutiers, were her three intimates. The last was her "cher demon," alternately petted and scolded by the Princess, and the constant object of an almost maternal solicitude.

The King, in the year 1781, bought from the Princesse de Guemene a small estate on the outskirts of Versailles, named Montreuil; and gave it to Madame Elisabeth for her own, on the condition that until she had attained the age of twenty-five she was to continue to sleep at the palace. She was enchanted with her new acquisition, went there with her ladies early every morning, worked, read, walked, and looked after the poor; and after family prayers in common returned in the evening to Versailles. She spent much time in this, her own home, during the next nine years; the place still remains, almost in its former state, and belongs to a proprietor who respects the memory of the Princess sufficiently to take a pleasure in preserving the relics of her residence as intact as possible.

M. de Beauchesne has accumulated in regard to these years a quantity of correspondence, anecdotes, and political matter. He reproaches the King for want of firmness, and says that on the first occasion of the invasion of Versailles, Elisabeth counselled the repression of the insurrection by force. She was undoubtedly in the right. At that moment, when the nobles were giving up their privileges, and the King was amply disposed to take the place of a constitutional monarch, the Government ought certainly to have enforced tranquillity with the strong hand of power. It was sheer weakness to let the constitutional party be over-ridden by the roughs. Priceless as may be the substantial changes in the law wrought by the great Revolution, they were brought about *unnaturally*, and after a lapse of seventy years the Government of France at the present day is so utterly rootless a thing, that the first wind bringing disease and death upon its wings may cause its overthrow; while local liberty, and the natural premiums on local activity which in England are of the very essence of our political life, are cut down so low that one doubts if they ever can be efficaciously revived again.

It is in its vivid portraiture of pre-revolutionary times that the *Life of Madame Elisabeth* has its chief interest for us. The story of the imprisonment of the Temple, so pathetically told in its freshness by the valet Clery, is familiar to us all from childhood, and so are the previous acts of the departure of the Royal family from Versailles, taking seven hours for the weary route, and their fruitless flight to Varennes. M. de Beauchesne says that on leaving Versailles, Elisabeth leaned out to catch a last glimpse of the tree-tops of Montreuil, and when playfully said by the King to be saluting her home, answered, "Sire, I am bidding it adieu." In fact, from the beginning of the troubles Elisabeth seems to have had a prescience of the end. She had bade adieu to Madame de Bombelles while still at Versailles, her friend being called to join her husband in Germany. "Had I known," said Madame de Bombelles, later, "that I should never have seen her again, I should have fallen dead at her feet." When lodged in a semi-imprisonment at the Tuileries, then a desolate place, full of gloomy old furniture, and uninhabited since the early part of the reign of Louis XIV., Elisabeth will not hear of Madame de Raigecourt, who is *enceinte*, coming to share her danger. So long as pen and ink are left to her, she writes to "mon cher demon" with her usual sweetness. But there is no hint of hope in her letters. Yet her only complaint is of being lodged on the ground-floor looking into the court, where the mob came and stared through the windows, and several market-women even broke in. The King moved her into the Pavillion de Flore, which she occupied for many months. It is now taken down, and a huge new pavillion erected, said to be destined for Napoleon's private rooms. So long as it existed, it was often pointed to as the scene of Elisabeth's sad sojourn. Even the market-women called her "the St. Geneviève of the Tuileries." Of her many heroisms, of her throwing herself in front of Marie Antoinette, exclaiming, "I am the Queen!" when the mob were striking at her sister; of her comfortings on the dreadful night when the Dauphin was taken away out of his bed; of her partings from brother and brother's wife, and all the rest of the piteous tale, nothing is to us so pathetic and so genuinely good as her sedulous *cheerful* care of the young niece who was for many months her sole charge. In later life, Madame d'Angoulême said that her aunt never broke down, never complained, never suffered her to be idle through all those dreary days. One feels it must have been owing to her that the young girl's reason kept steady on its throne. At length, one night, came the officers again; and this time they took Elisabeth away (it was in May, 1794), leaving the unfortunate child to the horrors of solitude.

The Princess was tried and condemned at the Conciergerie for various imaginary crimes; inciting massacres, teaching her nephew to hate and revenge himself upon the people; and so on. Twenty-three men and women were condemned on the same day. When taken to the guillotine, they were seated on a bench, and summoned one by one; Elisabeth last of all. Each woman asked to kiss her, each man came up to her and bowed. The scene is described by a concierge, who stood close by, and another woman told of the wonderful prayers and consolations by which the Princess strengthened her fellow-sufferers. Two were lads of twenty, one of whom had his mother with him. Close by the guillotine stood a cart with two immense panniers: the heads were put into one, the bodies into the other. Elisabeth's, dressed in all its clothes, was at the top. The cart was driven away past the Madeleine, where the cemetery was full, by the Rue St. Lazare, and up the Rue du Rocher, to a field near the Parc Monceaux, where many victims already lay and many were yet to come. Malesherbes and several members of his family had been guillotined some days previously, and Danton with fourteen of his party were there. Arrived at the cemetery, or rather field, for a part of the ground still retained traces of the furrow and the spade, the bodies were stripped, and laid in a large fosse, with about six inches of earth between. The digger intended to take special note of where he laid the corpse of Madame Elisabeth; and at the Restoration various depositions were taken in the hope of identifying and removing her remains. But, as may be imagined, it was found to be impossible; and Louis XVIII., sceptical by disposition, and not feeling very certain that the bodies so solemnly removed to St. Denis were veritably those of his brother and Marie Antoinette, ceased from endeavours to certify that of his sister Elisabeth. It would have been only natural to have set aside the whole piece of ground as a memorial, to have planted it with trees and flowers, and consecrated it to the illustrious dead. Strange to say, this was not done. The horrors of the guillotine and the sorrows of exile had broken through the habit of tender respect which the French pay to the grave. In many cases, relations did not even know to which one of the cemeteries of Paris the victims of a particular day had been taken. This particular piece of ground, which went originally by the name of the *Champ du Christ*, had been closed at the end of two years, and the great gate opened in the town wall to admit the carts had been built up. The place had sunk into silence and oblivion, and when it was found impossible to identify Madame Elisabeth, it was allowed so to remain. After a further lapse of years part was sold; buildings were erected on speculation, and when bones were dug up among the foundations, the inhabitants of the Faubourg could not imagine whence they came; all memory of the Revolutionary graveyard had passed away. Lately, in making the upper part of the Boulevard Malesherbes, a quantity of more bones were found. These were carefully removed to the catacombs. This is all that can ever be known of the grave of Elisabeth.

We turn to the dire sorrow caused by her death. When the Prince of Piedmont learnt what had happened, he went to his wife, holding a crucifix in his hands, and said, "It is necessary to make a great sacrifice." Clotilde, who had so loved her little sister, and who must have suffered agonies of suspense during the long imprisonment of the Temple, guessed in a moment what he meant. Rallying her courage, she answered, "The sacrifice is made," and fell fainting at her husband's feet. On that day a religious ceremony was appointed to take place. It was proposed to postpone it; but Clotilde came to herself, insisted on going through with it, and walked dry-eyed to the church, praying as she went, while the people who saw her pass wept from compassion. A servant walked close behind, fearing she would fall; but she went steadily through the whole, until on her return to the palace she took to her bed. It is a little trait of the strange firmness of the women of that generation.

At Wartegg, in Switzerland, were the family of the De Bombelles. A newspaper brought the news, which flew like wildfire through the castle. Its mistress had not left her room; and a servant came in, uttering with tears the words, "Madame Elisabeth!" Madame de Bombelles cried out, and fell back motionless on her pillow. Her husband ran into the room, brought back breath and motion, but only to hear her break into a fearful fit of laughter. M. de Bombelles, cried out, "The children, the children!" The little things ran and flung themselves on to their mother's bed; and gradually the laughter changed into sobs. Madame de Raigecourt and Madame de Moutiers, the two next dearest to the dead princess, wrote, one to the niece, the other to the brother. The answer, dated from Vienna, of Marie Thérèse, and the reply of Louis XVIII. to his sister's "cher demon," are both given. They are stiff in wording, but human language deals ill with catastrophes which surpass ordinary human experience. Those who frequently saw Madame d'Angoulême in later life, say that though excellently kind and good, she never lost a certain abrupt harshness of manner, as if the springs of grace had been early broken by the frightful sorrows she had undergone.

Here we leave M. de Beauchesne and his task. We have preferred to analyze the contents of the book, rather than to give translated extracts, which would lose their savour by losing the clear, expressive French in which Elisabeth wrote. These two volumes are a book for a permanent library; they are also a book for the young, since the story which they tell is as noble as any one of Plutarch's lives. It was no ordinary spirit which, when confronted, after long months of depressing imprisonment with a row of accusers and judges, twenty in number, and asked her name, replied with quietness, "I am named Elisabeth Marie de France, sister of Louis XVI., aunt of Louis XVII., your King."

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* *La Vie de Madame Elisabeth; Sœur de Louis XVI.* Par M. A. de Beauchesne. Paris: Henri Plon.

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Tapp Sauce
Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.
Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.
A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.
FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES
A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.
GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.
The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.
N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE UPON BUILDINGS and their contents, charging reduced rates on risks taken in the Elphinstone Circle.
They also issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.
Bombay, 21st February 1870.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., / Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS in Meadow Street TO LET from 1st March. These Floors are airy and in a good position. On the first floor there are four rooms, and on the second floor two large rooms suitable for offices. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

TO BE LET the Bungalow called BAULLAH HALL at Malabar Hill, near Police Station No. 20, from 1st March 1870, now occupied by Andrew Hay, Esq. For particulars apply to MR. BOMANJEE JAMSETEE MOOLLAH, at No. 19, Malabar Hill.
18th February 1870.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.
For further particulars apply to MR. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.
JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,
absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.
They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.
There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.
It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.
To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.
For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.
D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. "
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.
Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.
Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.
ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.
The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.
The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.
A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.
TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)
THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.
The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.
The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.
The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.
The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—
The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.
An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.
An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel
The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.
The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.
CERTIFICATES.
Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.
Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.
Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.
Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.
I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.
Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
*Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—
One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.
Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c,
Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
22nd January 1870

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 8,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
" 30 feet long	£115
" 37 feet long	£140
" 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.
Full particulars forwarded on application to
YARROW AND HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.
WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.
BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.
COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.
PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.
CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BELLASIS ROAD.—On SATURDAY, the 26th February, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of November 1868, by order of Aspall Poonja and Veerjee Bhoja, the Mortgagees, on account and risk of Dewjee Bhatker, the Mortgagor, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and standing on the Fazendaree land, and situate on the eastern side of Peerkhan Pathan Street or Bellasis Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed under No. 110, containing by admeasurement 172 1/9 square yards, or thereabout, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a passage for sweepers, on or towards the west by Peerkhan Pathan's Street, on or towards the north by the house of Jeewajee Maneckjee, on or towards the south by the house of Peerkhan Ladkhan, Pathan Street.
For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE of STOCK in TRADE of a PLUMBER and CONTRACTOR at MARINE LINE GODOWN.
On Friday, the 4th day of March 1870, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at 1 P.M., by order of the Official Assignee In Re W. Pattison, an Insolvent, at the Marine Line godown, consisting of a quantity of cast iron and lead pipes, brass stop cocks, copper water pumps, iron stone, grinding stone, portable forges, leith, bench vice, working bench, table vice, iron tongs, Salter's scale, balance beam scale, iron closets, pans, brass bells, ship's bell door and closet handles, iron tongs, shave hooks, iron model gutter, gasreceiver of the soda-water machine, teak wood press, iron safe by John Lord, fitted into a stand, writing table, time piece, thermometer, iron brass and copper nails, iron tools, files and sundry other miscellaneous articles for contractor's use.
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.
WEEKLY SALE.
This day Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, a few articles of furniture, globe lamps, pictures, Parsee net shirts, pieces of white flannel, about 50 dozen of good sherry &c., &c., 20 railway rugs.
2 large show cases, &c.
AT 2 P. M.
A new buggy on C springs, by Kesterton of London.
A new dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses offering.
SALE of 10 SHARES of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.
This day, Saturday, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms by order of Messrs Govindjee Dongersey and Co. and on account of Muncharam Cullandass and Moteelall Cullandass.
10 Shares of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company Limited.
BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th February, 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, Forbes Street.
SALE of HOOP IRON.
On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 P. M.
B—R—About 700 bundles hoop iron 1 to 1¼ inches in size
WEEKLY SALE.
On Tuesday, the 1st proximo, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.
3 cases mahogany dressing glasses
3 casks glassware.
An invoice of superior platedware, comprising table, piano and chamber candlesticks of different sizes with shades, coffee sets, tea pots, waitors of different sizes, butter coolers, dish covers, table dessert and tea spoons and forks, cruet stands of different sizes, &c., &c.
On account and at the risk of the indentor Essoof Ally Esmailjee & Co.:—
E. E. & Co. (In a diamond)—127 boxes Clay Pipe, ex Fifeshire.
2 casks Brass wire, ex British Sceptre.
51 cwt. lead pipes.
1 case containing tooth brushes, inkstands, and penholders, ex Ardgowan.
51 cwt. lead pipes, ex Elizabeth Ostle.
Bombay, 26th Feb. 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
This day Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their office, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort:—
An invoice of superior engraved table hanging side, bracket wall and chamber kerosine oil lamps of various descriptions with globes and chimnies, spare globes, cotton wicks and other lamps will be put up in small lots to suit the purchasers.
An invoice of silvered glassware, containing silvered glass, panoramic handsome vases, milk jugs, fruit stands, butter and preserve pots, sugar basins, centre pieces, goblets, silvered glass, also an invoice of best fancy goods in great variety.
Also, carved blackwood furniture comprising circular tables, tea-poys, blackwood table, globes on pedestals, cut, glass decanters, rummers, conversation couches, camp, sofa and dressing tables, easy and arm chairs, hatstand, perambulators, iron bedsteads, plated articles, English iron beam scales, iron bolts, brass and copper bugles, fifes, hammers, money scales, &c.
A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey madapollams, longcloths, dhoties, T cloths, scarfs, jaconets, &c.
Also, 50 reams casing paper, 22 by 36 inch 50 lbs
32 ditto hand-made Royal and post paper

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, double and single light hanging argand lamps, carpet, &c., at Khetwady, No. 8, Cross Lane.
Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, on Monday next, the 28th instant, at 1 P. M., the property of a Gentleman, comprising cut glassware, plated curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liquor frames, salvers, butter pots, table and piano candlesticks, plated spoons and forks, blue bordered dinner sets, a handsome white and gilt bordered breakfast set, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room chairs, square teapoy, corned chiffonier, handsome semi-round pier tables, an English carpet, velvet pile, table covers, easy arms and prediеu chairs, double and single light hanging argand lamps, wall shades, cupboards, chest of drawers, camp cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, engravings in gilt frames, teak-wood camp tables, a musical box playing 4 airs, half-locked couches, screen, vases and ornaments, a child's swing, &c., &c.
No catalogues the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
On Tuesday, the 1st March at 2 P. M. Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex Muscat Merchant—
H J M / A S in a diamond { 129 bags of damaged Mauritius sugar / 62 ditto ditto
TERMS—CASH—

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
One single-poled tent, double fly (nearly new). Can be seen at Middle Colaba, Bombay Reclamation Ground.
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th February, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE of TIMBER.
This day Saturday, the 26th inst., at 3 P M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon (Darookhana) Bunder.
120 Logs 1st class teak
230 ditto 2nd ditto
50 Tons 1st class planks
25 ditto 2nd ditto
10 ditto scantlings of sizes 3 by 3 to 8 by 8
80 ditto boards ½ to 1½ inch
N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers—

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
This day Saturday, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction, by order of Wassodew Ballajee, Esq., on account of the late Mistry Dawood Dada, all that piece of fazendaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Attary Molla, assessed under No. 189, admeasuring 11 feet in breadth, 82 feet in length, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the Attary Molla, on the south by the public passage, on the east by the house of Hyderally Attaree and on the west by the house of Curroobhoy Attaree.

SALE of OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON.
This day Saturday, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order and in the Colaba Cotton Depot of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.
102 full-pressed bales of Oomrawuttee cotton.

SALE of GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING.
On Monday, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms the following:—
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING—best quality, proved to 100 lbs. per square inch as follows:—
2955 feet each 1, 1¼, and in lengths of 9, 8, 6, 4½, and 3 feet each
120 elbows, 120 bends, 60 ties and 60 flanges for each size
AND WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING—proved also as above, as follows:—
1477½ feet each 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch in 9, 8, 6, 4½ and 3 feet lengths, 60 elbows, 60 bends, 30 ties, and 30 flanges for each size
The above being suitable for steam water or gas are applicable in a variety of ways—for the ornamentation, by means of fountains, jets d'eau, &c., and the illumination of public places and buildings as well as private residences. Put the screw on and there you have it.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following:—
9 bales grey shirtings
5 " " madapollams
3 " " T cloths
4 " Russian duck
4 cases white lappets
3 ditto T red scarfs
2 ditto deeptale dhotees
2 ditto 280 pieces fine striped lappets
1 ditto 90 ditto ditto book spots
1 ditto 90 ditto ditto checked sprigs
1 ditto 174 ditto ditto chain spider lappets
2 ditto 200 ditto ditto tape stripe
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
In Small Lots.
5 cases superior white jacconets
3 ditto ditto mulls
To close an account—
The remaining 32 cases of Messrs. Batger and Co.'s fresh oilmanstores consisting of
6 cases 12 dozen tart fruits apple and green gages
6 ditto 36 ditto tin marmalade
5 ditto 10 ditto quart calf foot orange lemon, Noyeu and Punch and Vanille jellies
4 ditto 12 ditto pint ditto
1 ditto 4 ditto ½ pint ditto
10 ditto 60 ditto ½ pint assorted sauces
400 dozens light claret
An invoice of brown and Polson's patent corn flour in 1 and 4 lbs. tins
An invoice of Europe goods, consisting of silver watches, Geneva and London-made silver mounted jockey and buggy whips, tobacco pipes, Meerschaum pipes in cases, electro-plated spoons and forks, gravy spoons and soup ladles, pearl handle penknives, steel frame spectacles, &c.
30 cwts. cast steel 1¼, 1⅜ inch square
10 ditto galvanized nails, 3 inch
1 case 100 gross whistling balls
A quantity of office furniture, consisting of jackwood and blackwood writing tables, cupboards, chairs, pigeon holes, treasure safe, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF STORES OF THE SHIP BERWICKSHIRE.
On Tuesday, the 1st March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public action, on the hull of the ship Berwickshire, where she now lies opposite the Fort Custom House, a large quantity of ship's stores consisting of sails, riggings, blocks, chains, anchors, long and jolly boats, gigs, spare water tank, barometer, chronometer, cabin furniture, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the whole must be paid for and taken away within 3 days.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
On Tuesday, the 1st March, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Verjee Khetsey, Esq., on account of the estate of the late Khoja Fazul Ebram:—all that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Molla called Copud Bowal Street near Khuruck, admeasuring 291 square yards, or thereabouts registered under Nos. 769 and 1254, bounded on the north by the property of Khoja Mamoo Ganzjee, on the south by the house of the late Ebram Pubanee, on the east by the Copud Bowal Street, and on the west by a passage and house of Rahimtoola.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
On Wednesday, the 2nd March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage dated 17th June 1868, made between Rumabai widow of Anundrow Venkajee of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant of the one part and Bhimjee Purshotum also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant of the other part, the undermentioned properties:—
All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house, stable range and premises thereon built, situate on the western side of Funniswady, containing by admeasurement 90 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth or thereabouts, bounded on the east by Funniswady second lane, on the west by the house of Hurry Trimbuck Morarjee, on the north by the house of late Shreecristna Wittojee, and on the south by the house of Balcrishna Ragoba, registered under No. 140, and assessed under Nos 12 and 131
ALSO, all that piece of land, or vacant ground, with the foundation and materials for building standing thereon, situate on the western side of Funniswady, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in length or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by Funniswady second lane, on the north by the house of Shamrao Balcrishna, and on the south by the house of late Kessow Balcrustnajee, registered under No.

SHERIFF'S SALE of FURNITURE, &c.
On Wednesday, the 9th March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, in the compound at the back of the Sheriff's Office, High Court, a quantity of furniture, &c., taken under a warrant of sale in Suit No 1 of 1870 by the Sheriff of Bombay. Full particulars of which appear in the Sheriff's Proclamation in the Times of India of the 22nd inst.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A good dog-cart light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250
A very fine open-carriage, at present used by one of the leading merchants in Bombay, about to proceed to England, to be parted with at the small sum of Rs. 900
A handsome powerful grey Arab horse, 6 years old nearly—14-3 with sound certificate—perfectly broken in to saddle, a matchless charger
Either of the above can be seen upon an hour's previous intimation being given to the undersigned
A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady; would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice
A magnificent bay Australian gelding, about 16 hands, a long and steady strider. The well known horse "Neptune" can be seen three hours after application.
An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete
An unusually genteel mail phaeton painted dark blue
TWO BOILERS 11 tons each with all things appertaining to them saved from the wrecked ship Bucentaur, can be seen on the Victoria Bunder, Colaba—
GRINDSTONES—A few of these of extra fine grain which give exquisite polish as well as edge—fitted on compact metallic frames suitable for the workshops, either of the Amateur or the Mechanic in the following sizes, 16, 18, and 20 inches diameter and ranging in price from only Rs. 14 to 26 each, according to design of stand. There are but a few.
Bombay, 26th February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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